

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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COVERAGE OF FORMER PRESIDENT FORD'S VISIT TO PRC

## Arrival in Beijing

OW220710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Former U.S. President Gerald Ford and Mrs Betty Ford and their party arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a six-day visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. This is Mr Ford's third visit to China. He visited China as Republican leader of the House of Representatives in 1972 and as U.S. President in 1975.

During his present visit to China, Mr Ford will exchange views with Chinese leaders on major international issues and on the development of U.S.-China relations. He is scheduled to visit Chongqing and the famous Yangtze Gorges downstream.

Mr and Mrs Ford were greeted at the airport by Zang Wenjin, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife Zhang Ying. Mr J. Stapleton Roy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy here, and Mrs Roy were also on hand.

## Talks With Huang Hua

OW221806 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] This afternoon Chinese Vice Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua and former U.S. President Gerald Ford held talks at the Great Hall of the People. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Vice Premier Huang Hua extended a warm welcome to Mr Ford who is on his third visit to China. Huang Hua said: Mr Ford's three visits to our country have made important contributions toward developing friendly relations between China and the United States and friendship between the people of our two countries.

Ford said: My first two visits to China made a profound impression on me. In this current visit, I have brought with me the greetings of President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig as well as the profound affection of the American people for the Chinese people.

Vice Premier Huang Hua and Mr Ford freely exchanged views on international questions of mutual concern and bilateral relations between China and the United States.

Former President Ford and Mrs Ford arrived in Beijing this afternoon for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. This evening Vice Premier Huang Hua gave a banquet in honor of former President Ford and Mrs Ford and other American friends who came to Beijing together with Mr Ford. Also present were Zhou Peiyuan, Huang Zhen, Zhang Wenjin, and other responsible personnel from various departments concerned.

## Huang Hua Hosts Banquet

OW221618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua said here tonight that there is no reason why Sino-U.S. relations should not develop still further. Proposing a toast at a banquet he had in honour of former U.S. President Gerald Ford, Mrs Ford and their party who arrived here this afternoon, Huang Hua stated: "We firmly believe that as long as our two sides face up to the stark reality of the world situation, earnestly handle our bilateral relations in the context of overall strategy and abide by the principles laid down in the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, there is no reason why Sino-U.S. relations should not develop still further."

The Chinese vice-premier went on to say: "In the two years following the establishment of diplomatic relations, the relations between China and the United States have in general developed satisfactorily. Recently, American leaders have stated that the new U.S. Government attaches importance to the strategic significance of Sino-U.S. relations and that it will develop these relations on the basis of the principles set forth in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. We welcome these remarks." "The furtherance of Sino-U.S. relations," the Chinese vice-premier pointed out, "serves the interests of world peace and stability and reflects the common desire of our two peoples."

Mr Ford was acclaimed by the Chinese vice-premier as an outstanding statesman who had made contributions to the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations.

Mr Ford said in his toast that he was now paying his third visit to China because of "our great admiration and affection for the Chinese people and the role the Chinese leaders have played in the history of the world." "Since 1972," he noted, "U.S.-Chinese relations have been on a course where each year those relations have improved for the mutual benefit of the United States and China." "It is my belief that the friendship between our two countries is solid, constructive and beneficial not only to each of our two nations but to the world as a whole."

Concluding, Mr Ford expressed the hope that, in the interests of the two peoples and people throughout the world, the friendship between China and the United States would grow, expand and prosper in the days ahead.

Among the guests present were Mr J. Stapleton Roy, charge d'affaires a.i. of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, and Mrs Roy. Also present were Zhou Peiyuan, a noted physicist and vice-chairman of the Nation Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference; Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Prior to the banquet, hosts and guests attended a 30-minute cocktail party in a friendly atmosphere.

Earlier today, Vice-Premier Huang Hua held talks with Mr Ford on the world situation as a whole as well as a number of major international issues and bilateral relations between China and the United States.

#### Meeting With Deng Xiaoping

OW231047 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, met with former U.S. President Ford at the Great Hall of the People this morning. During the meeting, Mr Ford conveyed to Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping an oral friendly message from President Reagan. They had a friendly conversation on matters of common concern.

After the meeting, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping hosted a luncheon for Mr and Mrs Ford and other American friends. Huang Hua, vice premier of the State Council and foreign minister, and other Chinese officials were present at the meeting and the luncheon.

#### Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW231057 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met with former U.S. President Ford at the Ziguang pavilion in Zhongnanhai this afternoon. During the meeting, Mr Ford handed to Premier Zhao Ziyang a letter from President Reagan. Premier Zhao Ziyang and Mr Ford exchanged views on some matters of common concern. The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere.



REAGAN FACING MIDEAST POLICY 'DILEMMA'

OW201959 Beijing XINHUA in English 1941 GMT 20 Mar 81

["New U.S. Administration's Policy Moves Over Middle East, SW Asia--By Correspondent Yu Enguang"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--The new U.S. Administration has in the past two months made it clear that the Soviet threat to southwest Asia, the Persian Gulf and the Middle East is its "most immediate concern." This is 2,000-mile-long strip of land, perpetually plagued by the Arab-Israeli struggle, regional, ethnic and religious conflicts and on top of all this, the Soviet push to the south, has become the world's most troubled spot and one of the worst headaches of the United States which has vital strategic and economic interests there.

Shortly after he took office, President Reagan said that the United States must strengthen its position and maintain its "military presence" in the Middle and Near East. "We're there enough to know and for the Soviets to know that if they made reckless move, they would be risking a confrontation with the United States," he warned.

Late last month, the State Department issued a statement saying that at the moment "the highest priority" in the U.S. policy toward the Middle East "should be to arrest the deteriorating position of the West vis-a-vis the Soviet Union." Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger pointed out early this month that "Southwest Asia and the Gulf will be the fulcrum of contention (between the Soviet Union and the United States) for the foreseeable future". He warned, "We will confront by military force, if necessary, any Soviet or Soviet-inspired threat".

To beef up the U.S. defence strength in the Middle East, the Reagan administration has put into operation the rapid deployment force program and begun making arrangements to improve and expand military facilities in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean in anticipation of a possible crisis in the Gulf area. In the course of the debate on the 1981-1982 defence budget, the U.S. Congress decided to add 100 million to the one billion dollars earmarked for the purpose.

The administration has also decided to upgrade the U.S. Navy over the next five years, largely to contain any possible Soviet expansion in the Middle and Near East. The U.S. Navy will get the lion's share of the new defence budget and the number of warships will be increased to 600 from the present 456 in the next few years. A new Indian Ocean fleet is also under consideration. In addition, the United States is reportedly consulting Britain and France on the practicability of having a permanent joint naval force in the Gulf.

Then, the United States is studying the possibility of stationing U.S. ground and air forces in the Middle East. Reagan has said that the U.S. sea presence in the Indian Ocean should be supplemented with its "ground presence", since a mobile Navy force by itself would not be strong enough to cope with a crisis situation.

Greater attention is also being paid to the self-defence capabilities of the countries in this strategic region. The administration believes that their stronger defence is "an important aspect" of a "military balance" with the Soviet Union and of the capacity to counter Soviet expansion in the area.

On March 10, Reagan asked the Congress to approve a \$6,900 million foreign military aid program, \$900 million more than the original figure. The principal recipients of this aid are countries in the Middle East and littoral states of the Indian Ocean.

In its foreign policy, the administration lays emphasis on the following:

- That the handling of regional problems should be subordinated to the larger interest of countering the Soviet threat;
- That the United States should improve and develop its relations with all countries in the area;
- That the Middle East peace process should be continued on the basis of the Camp David accords.

Early next month, Haig will undertake a tour of the Middle East to explore ways and means of entering into political and military cooperation with countries there and lay the groundwork for a possible visit to the United States by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in May. It was disclosed that Haig will try to win the support of Saudi Arabia and Jordan for the Camp David accords and bring Jordan to the conference table on Palestinian autonomy, thus, giving an impetus to the Middle East peace talks which have been stalemated for the past year.

It is interesting to note that Reagan has stressed that an unbiased approach should be adopted in dealing with the Middle East problem. The new administration, he said, would "do everything it can in an even-handed manner." This is notably a departure from his pro-Israel statements during his election campaign.

However, the administration has yet to define explicitly its Middle East policy. It seems to have not yet made up its mind on a number of specific issues. It wants to mediate between the Arab countries and Israel but is unwilling to back down from its pro-Israel position. It wants to push the Middle East peace talks to a breakthrough, while trying to dodge the crux of the issue, the Palestine problem. It wants to reinforce its "military presence" in the Middle East but this is hardly possible without the approval of the countries concerned.

The New York TIMES has summed up the dilemma well: "Whichever approach is adopted, enormous difficulties lie ahead."

#### ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO ON U.S. NATIONAL DEBT

HK201340 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 14 Mar 81 p 2

[Article by Yu Kexing [0205 0668 5281] of the Institute of World Economy: "The United States Is a Rich Country, But Why Has It Incurred so Much National Debt?--Answering Reader Liu Kui [0491 7608]"]

[Text] How Much Is the National Debt Actually?

The U.S. current national debt is approaching \$1 trillion. This is an accumulated amount of debts incurred over the past few years by the U.S. federal, state and local governments, specialized government agencies as well as special foundations. Most of the debts have actually been incurred by the Federal Government. In 1980, the debts incurred by the Federal Government amounted to approximately 898.9 billion yuan.

Depending on their different periods of maturity, the U.S. Government's debts are divided into three categories: the short-term debts are called "Treasury bonds." The period of maturity is generally 3 months or 6 months and does not exceed 1 year. The medium-term debts are called "U.S. Treasury certificates" or "U.S. Treasury bonds." The period of maturity is generally 1 to 5 years and does not exceed 10 years. The long-term debts are called "U.S. Government bonds" and the period of maturity is 20 or 30 years.

The first two types of government bonds are openly issued and anyone can purchase them. They can also be freely sold and transferred and they are also called "quoted government bonds." At present, they constitute the major form of U.S. national debt and amount to more than 50 percent of the total national debt. The third type of bonds is generally directly sold by the government to investors and the bonds are not openly issued. They cannot be freely sold and transferred and are also called "unquoted bonds." More than 50 percent of this type of bonds are actually purchased by specialized government agencies and special foundations.

#### Why Has Such a Huge Debt Been Incurred?

Why has the government of a rich country incurred such a huge debt? To struggle for hegemony, the U.S. Government has launched a continuous arms race with the Soviet social imperialists and its military expenditures have been steadily on the increase. In 1980, the U.S. national defense expenditure reached \$125.8 billion, amounting to 23.7 percent of the Federal Government financial expenditure. Moreover, the U.S. Government has persistently pursued a policy of deficit financing. Whenever there has been an outbreak of economic crisis, it has increased government expenditure in order to stimulate the economy. The result of such a practice has been a frequent deficit figure in the U.S. Government budget. The U.S. Government has incurred financial deficits for 28 of the 35 years since the war, and the total deficit amounts to \$462.3 billion. The methods adopted by the U.S. Government to make up for the financial deficit are increasing taxation, issuing government bonds and printing and issuing more money. Since printing and issuing more money will directly aggravate price inflation and increasing taxation will arouse social discontent and adversely affect the stability of the government, the U.S. Government has had therefore to supplement increasing taxation and printing and issuing more money by issuing a large amount of national debt. This is in fact the reason for the huge national debt incurred by the United States.

#### How Do We Determine Whether a Country Is Rich or Poor?

Nevertheless, in determining whether a country is rich or poor, we must not take the amount of its national debt as a criterion, but we must look at how much social wealth the country can produce within a certain period of time. In general, the more social wealth a country can produce, the richer it is. In statistics, the index of per capita GNP is often used to determine whether a country is rich or poor. According to data published by the World Bank in 1979 concerning some 150 countries throughout the world, Kuwait, Switzerland and Sweden occupied the first three places in terms of per capita GNP; and the United States ranked fifth on the list. Thus, the United States is one of the few rich countries in the present world.

The amount of a country's national debt is not a criterion for determining whether the country is rich or poor because national debt is merely one source of the government's financial revenues. In addition, the total financial revenues constitute only part of the national income and cannot fully reflect the amount of newly created wealth of a country. For example, in 1979, the financial revenue of the U.S. Federal Government amounted to only 24.2 percent of the national income. Moreover, a country's public finances are in essence a lever for the redistribution of the national income. Through taxation, issuing government bonds and printing and issuing money, a country collects part of the social wealth and then spends it in different ways through various government expenditures. This in-and-out process is nothing more than a redistribution of the social wealth. It cannot increase the total amount of social wealth but merely change the distribution of wealth. Thus we can see that we cannot equate a country's public finances with a household budget. When a household's income falls short of its expenditure and it is heavily in debt, it may be said to be a poor household. However, when a government's revenue falls short of its expenditure and it is heavily in debt, we can only say that there is a financial crisis and that the country is not necessarily a poor one.

PLANS TO STATION B-52'S IN AUSTRALIA, INDIAN OCEAN

OW212058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--According to reports from Washington, U.S. military circles declared yesterday that the United States plans to deploy B-52 bombers in Australia and the Indian Ocean in an attempt to deal with any emergency that may occur in the Persian Gulf. An agreement was reached between the United States and Australia on 11 March. According to this agreement, B-52 bombers carrying conventional bombs are allowed to use the Darwin air base in northern Australia. The United States will station 100 U.S. Air Force personnel to provide logistics support for 3 B-52 bombers and 6 KC-135 air refueling planes which will be stationed there on a fixed rotation basis. The mission of these planes is to conduct surveillance flights over the Indian Ocean.

With the approval of the British, the United States has also begun to expand the air field on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean for the purpose of deploying B-52 bombers there.

According to this new arrangement, the U.S. rapid deployment force will not only have the support of 28 B-52 bombers, but it will also have KC-135 air refueling planes and SR-71 and LI-2 [as received] reconnaissance planes under its disposal. David Jones, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, pointed out sometime ago that the 25 Soviet divisions stationed in areas north of Iran and within the territory of Afghanistan constituted a threat to the Persian Gulf.

B-52 planes are under the command of the U.S. Strategic Air Command and are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. The most advanced H-series eight-engine B-52 bombers are capable of carrying 108 conventional bombs with a range of 16,000 kilometers.

NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISER HITS PACIFISM IN EUROPE

OW221700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Western Europe must reject pacifism if it hopes to deal successfully with the Soviet Union, Richard V. Allen, national security adviser to the President, said in Washington yesterday, according to a report from the U.S. capital. Addressing the Conservative Political Action Conference, Allen said pacifism is apparently on the rise in Western Europe. "We are hearing the contemptible" philosophy of a decade ago, he added. Allen noted the desire of many in Europe to seek an opening to the Soviet bloc as a way of promoting peace and regional stability. Some even suggested that the West should promise not to deploy sophisticated weapons in exchange for dismantling of modern nuclear arms by the Soviet Union.

Allen stressed that "the only way to deal with the Soviet Union is from a strong position." It is illusory to expect that the Soviet Union will agree to dismantle its modernized nuclear weapons systems in Eastern Europe if only the West does not deploy modern systems of its own, he said. He added that an apparently growing sentiment in Europe for unilateral disarmament and for pacifism is an attitude "not shared by enlightened European leaders."

Referring to Brezhnev's proposal for a U.S.-Soviet summit, Allen recalled that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had indicated that a summit could only be held on the basis of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Expressing concern over the economic situation in Western Europe, Allen said that "Europe is confronted with an economic crisis every bit as dangerous as that which followed World War II." The future of the North Atlantic Alliance will be bleak if its members fail to gain control of their budget deficits and halt the rise of inflation caused by social programs, he said.

RENMIN RIBAO DENOUNCES SOVIET 'PEACE PROPOSAL'

HK201318 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 81 p 6

[Study notes by Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036]: "Moscow's 'Hypnotic Song'"]

[Text] After Leonid Brezhnev put forward the "peace proposal" at the 26th CPSU, the Soviet propaganda machine vigorously preached it, using hackneyed and stereotyped expressions. However, an exceptional expression can be found in the "long review" by (F. Kuznezov) carried by the 13 March issue of the Soviet NEW TIMES journal. This review said something true while preaching the "peace proposal." Its author said: By making the "peace proposal," the Soviet Union did not mean to change its "behavior" in the international field. For example, it is absolutely impossible for "the Soviet Union not to support" Afghanistan, Vietnam and Cuba; otherwise, the Soviet Union "cannot be what it is."

The author of the review has explained the situation clearly by just picking these few countries to annotate Brezhnev's "peace proposal." Afghanistan is game and Vietnam and Cuba are hounds in the Soviet hunting ground. This is a matter of utmost importance to the Soviet Union in accomplishing its hegemonist cause. Some Westerners pointed out that if the Soviet Union really wants peace, it should give up its support for Vietnam and Cuba in their foreign expansion and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. However, (F. Kuznezov) has given an unequivocal answer on Brezhnev's behalf: No, the Soviet Union "cannot be what it is" if it does not. This means that it is absolutely impossible for the Soviet Union to stop doing evil and reform itself.

The Soviet Union has become what it is because it has been continuously going in for hegemony and expansion. This clearly tells the world that the Soviet Union's peace proposal will bring a greater threat and not peace to the world.

The author perhaps found that his words were outspoken. In his review, therefore, he sang a "hypnotic song." He said that the Soviet Union put forward this proposal just to tell other people not to "worry" but to "feel at ease and have a good sleep," so that "they will have a clear mind the next day to appreciate the peace proposal."

Over the past years, the Kremlin has taken the opportunity when other people were "asleep" to stretch out its tentacles. When people woke up the next day, they were shocked to find that Cuban mercenaries had already entered some African countries, the Vietnamese aggressor troops were approaching Phnom Penh and the Soviet bombs were exploding on Afghan soil. The sanguinary storms have made the minds of the people of the world much clearer. Moscow is now singing another hypnotic song to make people "feel at ease and have a good sleep." But, how many people will get to sleep?

TASS FAILS TO REPORT CZECHOSLOVAK'S COMMENT

HK230616 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 81 p 6

[RENMIN RIBAO report: "TASS' 'Smart Move'"]

[Text] At a press interview held in Moscow on 17 March, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Boshuslav Chnoupek said that the Polish situation has many points in common with the historical situation in Czechoslovakia in 1967 and 1968. Western news agencies rushed to file their reports, but TASS has made a smart move by not reporting on his comment, even though there was no mention of the Soviet armed invasion of Czechoslovakia, which was universally condemned.



IRAN'S KHOMEYNI DELIVERS NEW YEAR MESSAGE

OW201649 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Iranian leader Imam Khomeyni today called on the nation and the government officials in particular "to rehabilitate the country in brotherhood and unity." In his 13-point New Year message read by his son Ahmad Khomeyni at the Friday prayer meeting and reported by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the imam asked "the clergymen to avoid taking side with any political party and treat the people with Islamic justice and strengthen the foundation of the Islamic Republic."

He said, "I hope this year will be the year of rule by law," adding, "I ask all the judges to strictly" abide by the rules of Islam. "They should not give no special consideration to people who are associated in one way or another with any of the officials, even me."

He called on "the cultural revolution staff" to conclude their research and studies and open the universities this year. He stressed the need for Islamic education in all schools.

The imam also reiterated his full support for the armed forces and other military organizations.

XINHUA REPORTERS' ROUNDUP ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR

OW230216 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0222 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Roundup by XINHUA reporters Zhong Dong and Wang Zixiong: "The Iraq-Iran War Can Hardly Be Ended"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--The Iraq-Iran war has continued for 6 solid months, yet there is still no sign of an end to it.

Since the war started on 22 September last year, leaders of many countries and organizations have traveled between Tehran and Baghdad and have spared no efforts to bring an end to this war. The most recent important mediation effort was made by a mediation delegation of the Islamic countries, which included four presidents; one premier; three foreign ministers; the secretary general of the organization of the Islamic conference, which represents 42 countries (or regions); and the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It is a shame that the efforts of these messengers of peace have not yet produced the desired results.

It is obvious that the war between the two oil-producing countries has dealt a serious blow to their own economic lifeline. From the fourth day of the war, damage to petroleum facilities forced both sides to stop oil production and exports for almost 3 months. During that period, some sources said that Iraq and Iran respectively sustained losses of \$100 million and \$31 million daily in terms of petroleum income. It is estimated that it will cost \$8 to 9 billion and take 3 to 4 years to repair the petroleum facilities of the two countries damaged by war. As the war drags on, the troops of both sides will suffer more casualties, the loss in manpower and materials will be much greater, and the people's livelihood will be more seriously affected.

The war has also intensified the contention between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Gulf region and the Middle East. The Kremlin has pretended to be "neutral" in dealing with this war, but it is actually waiting for the right opportunity to make a move. The Soviet Union has heavily deployed troops in areas bordering Iran, thus posing a constant threat. Being aware of Iran's strategic position, it is employing the tactics of winning over Iran while not giving up on Iraq. The Western press has repeatedly emphasized that a prolonged war and domestic unrest in Iran fit in exactly with the wishes of the Soviet expansionists. To cope with the Soviet southbound strategy and to safeguard the oil supply to the West and its own position in this sensitive part of the Gulf region, the United States is trying to strengthen its military presence there.

A prolonged Iraq-Iran war will only sadden friends and gladden the enemy. This is precisely why the Islamic mediation delegation has not lost heart despite the recent setback and has decided to meet in Jiddah on 27 March to discuss making continuous efforts to end the war between the two neighboring Islamic countries. Although it is faced with an arduous task and there will be ups and downs on the road to reconciliations, the people expect to see the final triumph of reason and the return of peace and stability to the Gulf region.

COVERAGE OF VISIT BY TANZANIAN PRESIDENT TO PRC

Arrival in Beijing

OW221210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania and Mrs Maria Nyerere flew into Beijing this noon for a four-day state visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. This is the fourth visit to China by the Tanzanian president. He is also the first foreign head of state coming to China this year.

This afternoon, Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over a welcoming ceremony at the plaza in front of the Great Hall of the People. The National flags of Tanzania and China flew over the plaza. After the military band played the national anthems of Tanzania and China, President Nyerere, accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, reviewed a guard of honor representing the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The Tanzanian president and Mrs Maria Nyerere accepted bouquets from two Young Pioneers as they came before a group of flower-waving school-children on the plaza.

Among the guests attending the welcoming ceremony were Minister of Foreign Affairs Salim Ahmed Salim and Tanzanian Ambassador to China J.M. Lusinde and Mrs Lusinde.

Also present were Chinese Vice-Premiers Chen Muhua and Ji Pengfei; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and leading members of other government departments as well as Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai.

Talks With Zhao Ziyang

OW221642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere held their first round of talks here this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People. At the beginning of their talks, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that President Nyerere is an old friend respected by the Chinese people. Through his three previous visits to China, the president had made profound friendship with late Chairman Mao Zedong, Chairman Liu Shaoqi and Premier Zhou Enlai.

He said, President Nyerere has now come again, bringing with him the friendship of the Tanzanian people for the Chinese people. The president is to have extensive discussions and exchange views with the Chinese new leaders, the premier said. Premier Zhao said, "In the current visit President Nyerere will certainly make new contribution to the further promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between us."

President Nyerere said that since his first visit to China in 1965, Tanzania and China have cemented close friendship and their cooperation in various fields including international affairs has been excellent. The purpose of his current visit, he proclaimed, was primarily to renew Tanzanian-Chinese friendship. He would learn the experiences of China under the Chinese new leadership. He said, the experiences of China were "important and useful" to Tanzania.



According to the sources of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. Premier Zhao Ziyang gave an account of China's position and views on major international issues during the talks.

Taking part in the talks on the Tanzanian side were Mr Salim Ahmad Salim, minister of foreign affairs; Mr Georgu Kahama, minister of state in the Office of the President; Mr Ibrahim Kaduma, minister of communications and transport; Mr Ussi Khamis, minister of planning of Zanzibar; and Mr J.M. Lusinde, ambassador of Tanzania to China.

The Chinese side taking part in the talks were Vice-Premier Chen Muhua; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Jia Shi; Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Lu Xuejian; Assistant to the Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Xu Xin and Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania He Gongkai.

#### Premier Hosts Banquet

OW221650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today reiterated that the Chinese Government and people would firmly support the African countries and their struggle for safeguarding national independence and developing national economies. Zhao Ziyang was speaking at a banquet hosted by him in honour of Tanzanian president, Mr Julius K. Nyerere, and Mrs Maria Nyerere. He said: "Independent Africa has played and is playing an increasingly greater role in world affairs and especially in the just cause of opposing power politics and safeguarding world peace. At present, the African countries are striving to develop national economies and cultures and improve people's living standards. While mobilizing the broad masses of people in arduous struggle according to the principle of independence and self-reliance, you have worked in unity with other Third World countries to form various organizations and wage different forms of struggle so that the developed countries may establish new relationships of economic cooperation with Third World countries on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit." "China is a developing country belonging to the Third World. We deeply sympathize with the desire of the African countries to develop their national economies and establish a new international economic order. We fully endorse the declaration and program adopted at the special session of the UN General Assembly in 1974," the Chinese premier continued.

He said, "We hold that the developed countries should start constructive dialogues with the Third World countries so as to establish political and economic relations between them based on equality and mutual benefit. This not only conduces to the development and stability of each individual country but also contributes to the lofty cause of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace and international security."

Zhao Ziyang noted that "the hegemonists have made the world very intranquil by carrying out expansion and aggression everywhere. Third World countries are the first to suffer. When we look ahead at world developments in the 1980's, facing as we do the stark facts of the present, we cannot but feel troubled and worried." Premier Zhao stressed that "The Chinese Government and people will work with all the peace-loving countries and peoples in a concerted effort to oppose hegemonism and defend world peace."

Zhao Ziyang paid tribute to the Tanzanian Government and people, who, under the leadership of President Nyerere, have united and been working hard, to have scored significant victories in safeguarding state sovereignty, consolidating national independence and developing the national economy and culture. "The Tanzanian Government," he said, "has always pursued a foreign policy of nonalignment, opposing superpower politics and policies of aggression and expansion. It has thus made valuable contributions to the cause of world peace and progress and won the respect of the people of China and of the world as a whole."

Concluding, he said: "Similar experience in the past and the common task of the day have bound our two peoples closely together. Sino-Tanzanian friendship is based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and has stood the test of history. We are confident that his excellency's visit will make a new contribution to the furtherance of the amicable relations and cooperation between our two countries and of the fraternal sentiments between our two peoples."

#### Nyerere Hails Friendship

OW221718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in honor of Julius K. Nyerere, president of Tanzania, Mrs Nyerere and their party in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. The Chinese premier and the president of Tanzania both delivered speeches warmly praising the profound friendship between the peoples of China and Tanzania.

Zhao Ziyang said that Sino-Tanzanian friendship is based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and has stood the test of history.

President Nyerere said that this is his fourth visit to the People's Republic since he became president of Tanzania and on each occasion he has been received as a friend, and as the representative of friends. Speaking of the great changes in the two countries, he said, "One thing which I do not believe has changed, or will change, that is the friendship between Tanzania and the People's Republic of China."

At the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, President Nyerere and Mrs Nyerere had pleasant company with Chinese leaders, representatives of various government departments and many public figures. When the president met Wang Guangmei, the widow of late Chairman Liu Shaoqi, he extended warm regards to her. During his first visit to China in 1965, the president and Chairman Liu Shaoqi put their signatures on the treaty of friendship between China and Tanzania, which helped to develop the friendly relations between the two countries. At the banquet, many Chinese friends who had worked in Tanzania came to greet President Nyerere and made good wishes to him. The banquet hall resounded with African and Chinese music. Those present raised their glasses time and again, toasting to the steady enhancement of the friendship between the Chinese and Tanzanian peoples.

Among those present were Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chen Muhua and Ji Pengfei, vice-premiers of the State Council; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other government departments as well as those of the Beijing Municipality, and of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Also present were Job M. Lusinde, Tanzanian ambassador to China, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the Tanzanian Embassy here.

## More on Nyerere Speech

OW221844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 22 Mar 81

["Tanzanian-Chinese Friendship Will Last Forever, Says Nyerere"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--"Although great changes have taken place in China and also in Tanzania, there is one thing which I do not believe has changed, or will change, that is the friendship between Tanzania and China." This was said by Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere here this evening at a banquet hosted by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang. He said, "There have been many changes in China since I was last here in 1974, when I valuable and fruitful discussions with Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. Those talks helped me to understand more clearly the thinking of those two very great men and their colleagues in party and government. I have come to China now hoping that I shall learn more about the new policies which have been adopted recently, as well as to discuss international matters of common concern."

"China showed itself to be our friend and a friend of African liberation when Tanzania most needed the psychological and economic support of such an assurance," President Nyerere said.

He paid tribute to the terms of the financial assistance from China, and to the "tremendous work" done by Chinese workers on the Tanzania-Zambia railway and on other projects. The president said that the railway was opened formally in 1976. "For some years now it has been carrying goods between Tanzania and Zambia, as well as enabling us to open up previously undeveloped parts of our country." He said that they were trying to improve the management. "I hope that no one will underestimate the railway's continuing importance to my country and to the whole of southern Africa."

Speaking of the situation in southern Africa, President Nyerere said, "We have been doing our best, and there has been some success in the liberation movement in Africa." "Mozambique has become free and Zimbabwe has become free. The freedom of those two countries in Africa was not achieved without pain." The president said, "Unfortunately, the freedom of Namibia still has to be won. There have been long-drawn out diplomatic efforts to get the United Nations Resolution 435 implemented, so that the fighting could come to an end and the people of Namibia choose their own government and their own constitution."

Condemning the South African authorities who destabilise some African countries, Nyerere said that "the peoples of southern Africa need peace. Our young states need peace. But we cannot surrender to South Africa, and we cannot reduce our support for the freedom struggle in Namibia, or the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa itself. We hope that our traditional friends, and our comrades in the worldwide anti-imperialist movement, will continue to give us such support as they are able to do."

## Wreath-Laying at Monument

OW230732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania, placed a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes on Tiananmen Square here this morning. Accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, President Nyerere observed a silence before the monument.

## Kang Keqing Meets Maria Nyerere

OW230730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met with the wife of Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere, Maria Nyerere, in the Great Hall of the People here today. Kang Keqing, who is also president of the All-China Women's Federation, extended to her the Chinese women's profound feelings for the Tanzanian women during the meeting.

Mrs Nyerere said to Kang Keqing: "Since my first visit to China in 1965, sixteen years have passed. Every time, I received a warm welcome from the Chinese women. Our friendship is continuously developing." Mrs Nyerere engaged in women's rights work. At the meeting, she gave an account of the roles and achievements of Tanzanian women in safeguarding national independence and in developing national economy during the past 20 years.

Also present at the meeting were Guo Liwen, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, and Mrs Lusinde, wife of the Tanzanian ambassador to China.

## Talks Continue With Premier

OW231209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang continued his talks today with Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, who arrived in China yesterday for a four-day state visit. The two sides discussed international issues, particularly the situation in Africa, and were reported to have reached agreement on many major questions. President Nyerere said that African people are struggling to shake off the rule of colonialism and neo-colonialism. "Africa will continue to adhere to the principle of nonalignment in conflicts between the superpowers," he added.

Speaking of South African provocations against Frontline countries, President Nyerere said that the Organization of African Unity and the Frontline countries should not keep silent. "We firmly support the struggle of the people of Namibia and the Southwest African People's Organization for national independence and liberation," he said.

Zhao Ziyang said: "China belongs to the Third World. Our fundamental interests coincide with those of the Third World. We will work hard together with the other Third World countries in opposing imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, and in safeguarding world peace. China will never change its existing policy towards the rest of the Third World," he added.

Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed that the Chinese Government would resolutely support African countries in safeguarding their independence and in developing their national economies. He said: "While continuing to oppose old and new colonialism and racialism, Africa should maintain its high vigilance against the superpowers' interference."

Zhao Ziyang paid tribute to President Nyerere for his contribution to the safeguarding of unity in Africa, and to the struggle against South African racialism. He said President Nyerere has won respect from the people of Africa and the whole world.

The Chinese premier also briefed the Tanzanian guests on China's domestic situation and economic policy.

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President Nyerere invited Zhao Ziyang to visit Tanzania, and the Chinese premier said he was delighted to accept the invitation. Vice Premier Chen Muhua and principal members of President Nyerere's party were also present at today's talks.

Meeting With Li Xiannian

OW231306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and his wife Lin Jiamei today called on Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere and Mrs Nyerere in the state guest house west of Beijing.

Li Xiannian, who hosted Nyerere on a previous visit to China, was warmly received by Nyerere in 1979 during the vice-chairman's visit to Tanzania. They were happy to see each other again today. President Nyerere extended to Li Xiannian an invitation to visit Tanzania again. "I'll be very glad to go to Africa again," the vice-chairman remarked.

This afternoon, Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim held talks on issues of common interest.

OMANI OFFICIAL ON SOVIET, U.S. PRESENCE IN GULF

OW220717 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Ahmad Abdallah al-Ghazali, minister of municipalities and lands affairs of Oman, stressed today that Gulf security is a collective responsibility of the Gulf states. At a press conference here at the end of his one-week visit to Egypt, the minister expressed the hope that the Gulf Cooperation Council would enhance the security of the area. The Gulf security issue, he said, stemmed from the Soviet infiltration in the area. He asserted that the Soviet and American presence in the area is not in the interest of world peace.

He welcomed the restoration of full diplomatic relations between Egypt and Sudan saying that this is the beginning of the return of sobriety to the Arab nation, which is essential if it wants to be firm in face of the currents from the East and West. He said that all the Arabs are brothers and the restoration of relation between Arab nations can be likened to conciliation between brothers in a family.

UAE REJECTS SOVIET REQUEST TO TAKE PART IN FAIR

OW201527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Kuwait, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--The Foreign Ministry of the United Arab Emirates turned down yesterday the Soviet request for participation in the fourth annual international spring fair to be held next month in Sharjah, the UAE, the Kuwaiti newspaper ARAB TIMES reported today. The Soviet request, it went on, was made last month by a senior Soviet trade official in Moscow and conveyed to the UAW Foreign Ministry. Organisers of the fair announced yesterday that there will be no Soviet participation in the fair, the paper said. "It was the first time that the Soviets had indicated interest in having their pavilion in any trade fair in the UAE," the report stressed.

EGYPT'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM GETS HELP FROM WEST

OW220728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Cairo, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--The United States has agreed to provide Egypt with two nuclear power plants each of one million kw. This was stated in a bilateral cooperation agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy between Egypt and the U.S. initialled here this afternoon, declared Egyptian Minister of Electricity and Energy Mahir Abaza at a press conference this evening.



The plants, he said, will be built in desert areas so that they would have no harmful effect.

He pointed out that the consumption of electricity in Egypt is rising sharply. Egypt wants to diversify its sources of energy and cut down oil consumption though its oil production has reached 33 million tons a year. It has started to develop solar, tidal and nuclear energy and has planned to have nuclear plants supplying 40 percent of its energy needs by the year 2,000.

The Egyptian minister will go to Paris tomorrow morning to sign a similar agreement with the French Government initialled on March 9. Under the agreement France will help Egypt build two nuclear power stations.

The Australian Government will supply Egypt with uranium for the nuclear plants. This was disclosed by visiting Australian Deputy Prime Minister John Douglas Anthony at a press conference on March 19.

It was reported that Egypt had started to carry out a project aimed at producing eighty tons of pure uranium from three uranium mines in the eastern desert.

#### BLEAK SITUATION OF BLACK PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

OW230740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Gaborone, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Starvation, malnutrition, homelessness, overcrowdedness and the breakup of the family units are the harsh realities of the black people in "homelands" created by the South African authorities, reports from that country indicated.

According to a recent report of the Black Sash, in 1980, 50,000 children were estimated to die of malnutrition in the rural areas, with another 100,000 in serious plight. Most men left the "homelands" to work on contracts in urban areas, leaving behind the wives and children and old and sick. Many women were also forced away from the rural areas to earn money. As a result, children often grow up with inadequate nourishment and care, little or no schooling and without a stable family background, love and secure ties with their parents.

The population of "homelands" has grown increasingly as the South African Government are still forcing large numbers of blacks to move to resettlement areas. Adhering to its apartheid policy, it is using various methods of coercing people to move, in addition to using armed police, dogs and trucks.

According to a University of Cape Town study, a net total of two million blacks have left "white" South Africa for the "homelands" in the past twenty years. In 1970, the average population density of the "homelands" was 119 per square mile while in "white" South Africa it was 35 per square mile. Now the gap between them is quite big as "white" South Africa occupies 86 percent of the country's territory and only the remaining 14 percent for "black homelands".

More than 6,750,000 blacks had ceased to be South African citizens because of the "independence" of "homelands" of Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, and another million would be deprived of citizenship when the Ciskei becomes "independent" on December 4 this year.

STATE COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING ON WORKERS EDUCATION

OW210230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1524 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--The national work conference on workers' education sponsored by the State Council opened today in Beijing. Those at the meeting will study how to implement the documents of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening workers' education, further unify their ideas and understanding, tackle problems in the work on workers' education and even more effectively educate the workers.

Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, presided over the opening ceremony of the meeting. Attending today's meeting were Gu Mu, Yang Jingren, Zhang Aiping, Du Xingyuan, Kang Keqing, Gao Zhanxiang, Song Kanfu, Zang Boping and others. Also attending the meeting on workers' education were vice governors, vice mayors, vice chairmen and other personnel in charge of workers' education from the people's governments of various provinces, municipalities autonomous regions; deputy department directors and heads of education departments (bureaus) in charge of workers' education of various ministries, commissions and state bureaus under the State Council; responsible persons of the departments concerned of the People's Liberation Army; and responsible persons of some industrial and mining enterprises, government organs and scientific research units.

After reviewing the work on workers' education in China in the past 30 years and more, Yuan Baohua, president of the State Economic Commission and chairman of the national committee in charge of workers' education, said: In recent years, China's seriously undermined education for workers has been restored and developed. A contingent of full-time and part-time teachers is expanding daily, vocational schools and short-term training classes of all types and at all levels are mushrooming and more and more workers are enrolling in schools and attending training classes. According to statistics about 50 percent of the country's factories and enterprises have set up their own vocational schools and run short-term training classes in which about 20 percent of the total work force has participated. Lectures in the fields of politics, general knowledge and technology have been given, and vocational education has been strengthened among young workers. Spare-time higher education among workers is thriving, with the total student enrollment reaching 1.53 million in 1980. Workers' education centers for educating all the workers are being set up gradually in a number of localities. The present situation in educating workers is fine, and achievements and experiences have been gained.

Yuan Baohua said: Now China is carrying out economic readjustment. To train all workers and strengthen education in the fields of politics, general knowledge and technology among the workers is an extremely important part in realizing readjustment. The leadership at all levels must attach great importance to the significant meaning of this work, pay full attention to it and carry it out effectively. A number of units with suspended or delayed engineering projects and with insufficient production assignments must exert even greater efforts to take this opportunity to make use of existing factory buildings and teachers to organize administrative cadres, technical personnel and workers in giving them political, cultural, technical and vocational training in a planned manner; and to strive to achieve greater results within a fairly short time.

The meeting is still in session.



DOCUMENT ON EDUCATIONAL WORKERS CONGRESSES

OW220136 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1152 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Organizing congresses of educational workers under the leadership of the party committees is a good way to arouse the enthusiasm of school teachers and staff and to run schools in a democratic way. Under the leadership of the party committees, various localities can proceed from reality and carry out experiments. This is what the Ministry of Education and the Educational Workers Trade Union of China put forward in the document recently distributed to educational departments in various localities, to the all-China Federation of Trade Unions, to the Educational Workers Trade Union of China, and to the various institutions of higher learning and their trade unions under the administration of the Ministry of Education.

The document pointed out: Since 1979 congresses of educational workers have been held separately in over 800 schools (including over 20 institutions of higher learning) in 17 provinces and municipalities throughout the country. The experiments in various localities have indicated that in a number of units where experiments have been carried out fairly well, the congresses of educational workers have achieved remarkable results. They can fully manifest the role of the broad masses of teachers and staff as masters of their own affairs in school, enhance their own destiny, and further arouse their enthusiasm and creativeness. This is conducive to mobilizing the masses, solving the actual problems in school, and helping shift the focal point in school work. This is of benefit to improving cadres' style in leadership, building close relations between cadres and the masses and perfecting and strengthening the party leadership.

The document emphatically pointed out: At present the congresses of educational workers must earnestly implement the line, principles and policies of the party and the government and ensure the fulfillment of the state plans and targets under the leadership of the party committees. They must guide the representatives of educational workers in correctly handling the relations between the interests of the state and those of the individuals and between the interests of the whole and those of the part. The leadership in schools must actively support the work for the congresses of educational workers, respect the democratic rights of the representatives of educational workers, observe the democratic procedure, conscientiously report on its work to the congresses and accept the criticisms and supervision of the representatives. Congresses of educational workers must also show respect for and safeguard the leadership in charge of the administration, mobilize the masses to work hard to fulfill the tasks assigned by the administration, and refrain from interfering with and substituting for the administration in performing its duties.

The document said that at present experiments can be carried out in various localities to convene congresses of educational workers so as to sum up experiences and further promote such experiences. At the same time, we must not rush headlong into mass action and practice formalism. Schools where congresses of educational workers have been held on a trial basis must pay attention to consolidating such congresses and help them make further improvements. As for schools where congresses of educational workers have not been held before, the party committees in various localities should decide according to the particular local conditions on whether or not such congresses should be held on an experimental basis.

CONGREN RIBAO ARTICLE ON READJUSTMENT, REFORM

HK201123 Beijing CONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Xue Muqiao [5641 2550 2890]: "How Should We Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Readjustment and Reform?--Excerpts of Speech Delivered at the National Forum on Reforming the Industrial Management System"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] SUMMARY: Seriously implementing the principle of further readjustment and correctly handling the relationship between readjustment and reform is of very important significance for the current stability and future smooth development of the national economy. Readjustment and reform are mutually supplementary. This year it is necessary to effectively engage in readjustment, but that does not mean it is not necessary to grasp reform. Reform is subordinate to readjustment, and promotes readjustment. Ensuring a fiscal balance between income and expenditure, controlling the issue of currency, and stabilizing commodity prices in the market are the principal important tasks of this year's readjustment work. Amalgamating and reorganizing many factories in accordance with the principle of specialized coordination and cooperation, and closing, stopping, merging and shifting are important contents of the current readjustment. The ultimate goal of readjustment is to reform the economic structure, so as to adapt it to our country's conditions, and clear the road for launching Chinese-style modernization. Readjustment is not a retreat on all fronts but consists of progression and retrogression. Last year 6,000 enterprises throughout the country expanded their decisionmaking powers. The orientation of expanding decisionmaking powers is correct. The results were outstanding but there were many problems. It is necessary to sum up experience, rectify, consolidate and improve. In the medium and small enterprises where trial points for expanding decisionmaking powers have not yet been conducted, it is necessary for them to experimentally practice, in a planned and gradual way, the system of complete responsibility for their own financial affairs. [end of summary]

In the coming few years, our country's economic work must be centered on readjustment. In the period of readjustment, how should the reform of the economic system be handled? This is an issue which the whole party and the people throughout the country are concerned about, and is also an issue that requires a clear solution in our economic work. Seriously implementing the principle of further readjustment and correctly handling the relationship between readjustment and reform is very important for the current stability and future smooth development of the national economy.

## IN CONDUCTING READJUSTMENT, REFORM CANNOT BE STOPPED

This year, the center of economic work throughout the country is readjustment. This has already been decided by the central authorities. In conducting readjustment, does this mean reform must be stopped? I have not heard anyone suggest this, but such ideas definitely exist. Some people might even have unconsciously taken the road of retrogression. The reason I say "unconsciously" is that they are not deliberately opposing reform but are simply copying the old method of readjustment in the early 1960's without thinking. The current readjustment should draw on the successful experience of the early 1960's. However, there are some differences between the current readjustment and the previous readjustment. On the previous occasion there was a big decline in industrial and agricultural production. The people in the cities did not have enough to eat, and serious famine broke out in the countryside. On this occasion industry, and particularly agriculture, have increased production substantially and have reorganized the false "high speed" of the past 20 years; the results of production are beginning to improve; the economic structure is beginning to develop in the direction which is suited to the national conditions of China. Following 20 years of stagnation, the daily life of the people, particularly the peasants, is beginning to improve remarkably. [paragraph continues]

Therefore the goal of the previous readjustment was to rapidly restore industrial and agricultural production and ensure the minimum requirements of the people's daily life. The goal of the current readjustment is to change the impractical high speed and high accumulation of the past 20 years and the subsequent erroneous principle of low efficiency and low consumption and to restore the serious loss of proportional relations. In order to increase economic efficiency while readjusting, it is also necessary to reform the over-centralization of economic management system where, for the past 20 years, there has only been regulation by planning mechanism without regulation by market mechanism, and to enliven the national economy.

Why did we not put forward the tasks of reform during the previous readjustment? First, at that time our financial and material resources were insufficient. We could only adopt the method of egalitarianism to ensure the minimum requirements of the people's daily life, could not promote distribution according to work, and could not give the necessary autonomy to the localities, particularly the enterprises. Second, at that time we were not far from fulfilling the three major restructurings, and regulation by market mechanism was still playing a definite role. Later, economic management became even more stagnant. If we do not reform the management system now, it will be impossible to enable the national economy to develop in a healthy way. Third, at that time we vehemently criticized "profits in command, material incentives" and "three freedoms and one contract." At present, not only the leading organs but even the peasants throughout the country still have lingering fears about this. This is why I have said some comrades are not deliberately opposing reform but are accustomed to taking the old road. This kind of trend is worthy of attention. In the past we promoted regulation by market mechanism without simultaneously strengthening market management. This is a weak point in our work. Referring to market management, some comrades hold that it is necessary to reduce regulation by market mechanism. This is a misunderstanding. Regulation by market mechanism and market management supplement each other. The strengthening of market management is not to reduce regulation by market mechanism. On the contrary, it is to enable us to give free rein to the role of regulation by market mechanism, protect just transactions, and abolish illegal speculation.

Readjustment and reform are not opposites to each other either, but are mutually supplementary. Last year we got a better grasp of reform. This year we must exert still greater efforts to conduct readjustment, but that does not mean we do not have to grasp reform. Reform is subordinate to readjustment, and promotes readjustment. It is still necessary to continue to conduct all reforms which are beneficial to readjustment; reforms which are not beneficial to readjustment must be restricted. Generally it is necessary to give play to the aspects of reform which are beneficial to readjustment and restrict the aspects which are not beneficial to readjustment. In the long-term view, readjustment and reform are not only identical in goal, but also rely on each other for their existence. For example, the system of "eating out of a big pot" and an "iron rice bowl" that has been practiced for a long time is very difficult to thoroughly reform at the present moment, but maintaining it permanently will make it impossible to eliminate waste and to improve economic results. As a result, it will be impossible to thoroughly fulfill the task of readjustment. At present it is very difficult to rapidly reform the irrational commodity price system and labor system. However, failure to reform prices is not beneficial to readjusting the structure of products; if we do not reform the labor system, not only will we not be able to solve the problem of employment, but also it will not facilitate the improvement of enterprise management and improve economic results. Therefore it is necessary to enable readjustment and reform to be mutually coordinated and mutually supplementary. This year, it is still necessary to step up the work of expanding enterprise autonomy, mainly by rectifying, consolidating and improving, while continuing to implement expansion of the role of regulation by market mechanism under the guidance of regulation by planning mechanism. Stabilizing commodity prices and labor employment are two very acute issues this year. We must handle them carefully, but must not remain at a standstill. Remaining at a standstill will only aggravate the problems and will not solve the problems naturally.

THERE IS ADVANCE AND RETREAT IN READJUSTMENT, THE GOAL IS TO REFORM THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

What is the goal of the current readjustment? Some comrades hold that readjustment is to ensure a fiscal balance between income and expenditure, control the issue of currency and stabilize commodity prices in the markets. Speaking of this year, this is indeed a major task and is a very difficult task. However, in the long-term view, this is not the ultimate goal of our readjustment. Isn't it true that in the 10 years of catastrophe the fiscal income and expenditure was generally balanced, there was no inflation, and commodity prices were more stable? However, at that time, there was a serious disproportion in the national economy. We had suppressed the people's daily life to ensure such a balance. At the same time, there existed the phenomenon of a serious shortage of various types of materials whether in capital construction, industrial production or market supply; the national economy could not function smoothly; there was serious waste in production and construction; and the economic results were very poor.

In the long term, not only wasn't there the slightest hope of improving the people's daily life, there would also have been all kinds of difficulties in production and construction. We were entering a blind alley. Now the ultimate goal of our readjustment is to enable us to withdraw from the blind alley and reform the economic structure once again in accordance with the national conditions of China, so as to enable our economic work to gradually change from passive to active and clear the road for launching Chinese-style modernization. At the same time, in the long-term view, to free ourselves from the difficult economic situation we must eliminate serious waste and improve the intolerable low economic results. To achieve this point, we must first rely on readjustment and second rely on reform.

Referring to readjustment, it is easy for some comrades to view the issue in a negative way without viewing it in a positive way. We must be able to understand that "retreat" is to enable us to advance smoothly in the future. The road will not be getting narrower, but will be getting still wider. If we retreat enough in the aspect of capital construction, we will have the strength to launch renewal and reformation of the existing industry, and increase more effectively the speed of the growth of production. If we retreat enough in certain departments (excluding energy) of heavy industry, we will be able to spare some strength to speed up the development of light industrial and agricultural production. The speed of development of the entire national economy will be speeded up and will not be slowed down. At the same time, we can enable our economic structure to gradually adapt to the national conditions of our country, and ensure the needs of the people's daily life.

In readjustment, it is essential to back off from a part of the capital construction, and close, stop, merge and shift some plants. This is because in the past the capital construction front was overextended. Not only did it far exceed our national capability, but it also obstructed 300,000 old factories from tapping potentials and conducting renovation and restructuring. Our industry already has a rather strong material foundation. Compared with old China, it is already several times greater. If we further readjust the existing production capability, and fully display its potential, it will not be difficult to double our industrial production. In the past 30 years, we concentrated our strength on initiating new construction, and did not provide funds for 300,000 old factories to conduct renovation and restructuring. They did not even have the power to renew their equipment. This kind of erroneous principle of construction should no longer be continued. However, such erroneous ideas have penetrated deep into people's hearts. Some areas are still blindly engaging in duplicate construction, so that the small displace the big and the backward displace the advanced. In order to avoid blind construction, the central authorities have decided to centrally utilize some of the funds privately belonging to the localities and enterprises through various forms including national treasury bonds. This is an important measure of the current readjustment.



Why are they centralizing some of the funds privately belonging to the enterprises without giving them free rein to tap potentials and conduct renovation and restructuring? This is because in the past our industry was run partly by rules and regulations and partly by departmentalization. Actually the system of ownership by the whole people had been broken up into the systems of departmental ownership and regional ownership. The various departments and regions all wanted to establish their own independent and complete economic system. As a result, duplication and waste was extremely serious, violating the principle of specialized coordination and cooperation which social mass production must follow. In order to enable our industry to save funds and improve economic results, it is necessary to amalgamate and reorganize many factories in accordance with the principle of specialized coordination and cooperation. Some of the factories have to be closed, stopped, merged and shifted. This is a major readjustment of our industrial structure, and is another important content of our current readjustment work.

Readjustment is not retreat on the whole front. In readjustment, agriculture must advance, light industry must advance, the energy industry sector of heavy industry must also advance; communications and transport action must advance, commerce and service trades must advance; education, science, public health and other business must also advance. Naturally these advances must be conducted in accordance with our capability. Besides the need to retreat in capital construction, the main area where retreat is required is the machine building industry, and second is the iron and steel industry. Since the machine building industry is too scattered, it is necessary to amalgamate or integrate in accordance with the principles of specialized coordination and cooperation. The iron and steel industry must make use of the existing massive technological strength to do a good job of the plans to reform a dozen old iron and steel plants.

In short, to do a good job of readjustment, the whole country must have the correct principle and thorough plans. Every trade and every district must also have the correct principle and thorough plans. In order to formulate the correct principle, various departments and regions must proceed from the overall situation, and do a good job of distribution of labor, coordination and cooperation between trades and districts. At the same time, it is necessary to penetrate the boundaries between trades and districts, and launch an alliance transcending trades and districts. In the 5-year period of readjustment, we must organize 1 million or more state enterprises, large collective enterprises and neighborhood industry in the cities and towns as well as the commune and brigade industry in the countryside, and launch rational reorganization. This task is extremely difficult.

IN EXPANDING ENTERPRISE RIGHTS, IT IS NECESSARY TO SUM UP EXPERIENCE, CONSOLIDATE AND IMPROVE

At present, in the reform of the economic system, everyone is most concerned about the issue of expanding the autonomy of enterprises. The orientation of expanding the autonomy of enterprises is undoubtedly correct. The results are also outstanding. However, there are many problems. We must sum up experience, consolidate and improve. The problems derive from two aspects: They are mainly from the objective aspect. This means that the current expansion of rights is mainly confined to the allocation of profits, and there is no right to readjust certain irrational prices nor to reform certain irrational labor systems. As a result, many enterprises, which want to improve their management system, have no way of improving it. At present the issues of commodity prices and labor employment are very acute. However, the departments in charge dare not lightly expand enterprise autonomy. This is the major difficulty the enterprises have encountered since expanding their autonomy. I hold that commodity prices and the labor system are not absolutely impossible to reform. [paragraph continues]

Some of the reforms do not affect the stability of commodity prices in the markets. They do not increase the difficulties of labor employment and can also set up trial points in designated enterprises. Naturally it is necessary to consult with the departments in charge. Failure to readjust prices and improve the system of labor management means that enterprise autonomy can never be complete, and the results will also be definitely limited. Certain faults will also be produced if management is not carried out properly. Everyone has also put forward many suggestions on the tax system, particularly duplicate taxation among the cooperating enterprises. The Ministry of Finance has already put forward its opinions on reform on this issue. They will be announced and implemented after being approved by the State Council.

On the subjective side, we have not done enough investigation and study on how to expand enterprise autonomy and how the enterprises can correctly exercise their own autonomous powers. Now everyone is stressing achievements and rarely discussing problems. Many problems require study and solution. Numerous problems do not mean that our work has not been properly done. This is because there might be objective reasons, and it is possible that they are the main reasons. It is necessary to study and solve problems. We cannot leave them alone. Although 6,000 enterprises expanded their autonomy last year, the output value already accounted for 60 percent, and the profits accounted for 70 percent. The area of expanded powers is already very broad. It is necessary to set aside a certain period of time to investigate and study, sum up experience, rectify, consolidate and improve, and it must not be reckoned that things can be done just because temporarily the areas of trial points are not extensive. To rectify, consolidate and improve, it is first necessary to distribute profits more rationally, and prevent the application of evil ways of increasing profits and unscrupulous awarding of bonuses. Second, is it possible to individually conduct new trial points in the aspects of prices and labor? Most of the enterprises which do not have trial points are medium and small enterprises. Generally speaking, their management lags behind those enterprises which have expanded their powers. We cannot allow them to continue being reimbursed for their profits or losses and to go on eating out of "a large pot of rice." We must experimentally institute in a planned and measured way the system of taking full responsibility for one's own financial affairs, stipulate the amount of profits or losses allowed by policy, and allow rewards for increasing revenue and reducing losses.

WEN HUI BAO URGES GETTING RID OF LEFTIST YOKE

HK210701 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 16 Mar 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Shake Off the Yoke of 'Leftism,' Enhance Revolutionary Enthusiasm"]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "After the political line has been determined, cadres are the decisive factor." Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, our party has laid down Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines, and stipulated a whole series of principles and policies that are in line with reality. The Central Committee recently farsightedly made the major policy decision to achieve further economic readjustment and political stability. This represents a further implementation of the third plenary session's guiding ideology of seeking truth from facts and correcting leftist errors. Now the line is correct, the principles are clear cut, and the policies are specific: The task facing every cadre is to actively and spontaneously act according to the party's line, principles and policies. It is first necessary to have a good spiritual attitude for this end.

People used to consider spiritual outlook purely as a question of encouraging people's enthusiasm. Practice has proven that this is not an all-round view. [paragraph continues]

If the enthusiasm that has been aroused deviates from the correct line and ideology of seeking truth from facts, it is often a sham enthusiasm or even a kind of leftist enthusiasm that aims at rash advance. We have had plenty of lessons in this respect. We had such lessons at the end of the 1950's and again in the 2 years after the "gang of four" were smashed. People have personally experienced these things. We say that in the final analysis the issue of spiritual outlook concerns how to achieve real emancipation of the mind and seek truth from facts, and how to make subjective understanding conform to objective reality. That is to say, our enthusiasm must be based on our understanding of objective laws. To acquire such an outlook, it is necessary to depend on a profound understanding of the party's correct line and on correct judgment of the objective situation. In a word, it depends on our political consciousness. If our consciousness is heightened and our understanding is correct, our enthusiasm will be inspired and brought into full play, and we will implement the party's line, principles and policies of our own will and initiative, and devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the four modernizations. The reason many party members and cadres have enhanced their enthusiasm and fighting spirit and worked hard with great diligence since the third plenary session is precisely that they have been emancipated from the yoke of leftist erroneous thought, truly understood the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, and constantly deepened their understanding of them in the course of practice. Why are some comrades always lacking enthusiasm, making little effort in work and even getting nowhere, always hesitating and looking around, always wanting to await developments, and fearing that this is rightist and that is deviationist? There are many reasons for this, but the fundamental one is that they have not been ideologically emancipated from the "leftist" yoke, and so they have not truly understood and accepted the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session. Just think, if people harbor doubts about the party's line, principles and policies, how can they implement the party's correct line, principles and policies with enthusiasm?

Practice of the past 2 years has clearly proven the correctness of the line, principles and policies stipulated by the Central Committee since the third plenary session. The economic situation has improved each year, and is now one of the best since the founding of the state. Thanks to implementing the rural economic policies, grain output in 1980 was second only to 1979, while new records were set in production of industrial crops such as cotton and oil-bearing crops. Due to the fact that we initially readjusted the economic structure and paid attention to economic results, industrial production increased by 8.4 percent despite virtually no increase in energy. The political situation is getting more stable each year. The nation's political life is becoming more and more democratic, lively, and truth seeking. It could be described as the best political situation since the end of the 1950's. The Central Committee leadership is firm and strong and acts in full accord with the party's fine traditions. Success has also been the keynote in the ideological and cultural field in recent years, as a result of implementing the "double hundred" principle. The living standards of the great majority of people both in rural and urban areas have improved. This fine situation is precisely the positive fruit of resolutely correcting erroneous "leftist" thought since the third plenary session. Why are some comrades unable to see these facts clearly and hold that the line is "rightist" and the policies "deviationist"? What else can the reason be, except that they are still haunted by the influence of erroneous "leftist" thought? There are a number of different circumstances involved here.

The first is that certain comrades who have been relatively deeply influenced by leftist thought are unable to come to terms with the third plenary session's principle of correcting "leftism," and with emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, turning chaos to order and implementing the policies, or else they feel that these things conflict with their own interests; hence they do not agree with them and do not carry them out in a positive way. [paragraph continues]



There is no harm in these comrades reflecting: Where would the country have been led to if the third plenary session had not highly evaluated the discussion on the criterion of truth and revived the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, but had instead continued to pursue modern superstition; if the session had not decided to shift the work focus to building socialist modernization, but had instead continued to "take class struggle as the key link"; if the session had not laid down a series of major policies and measures for developing agricultural production, but had instead continued to pursue "transition in a state of poverty" with egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources; if the session had not proposed readjusting the proportions in the national economy, restructuring the economy and attaining comprehensive balance, but had instead continued to pay no heed to the national condition and to pursue high targets and high accumulation and carry out leftist adventurism; and if the session had not proposed bringing socialist democracy into play and putting the socialist legal system on a sound basis, but had instead continued to follow the patriarchal system, the lifelong tenure system, and the practice of one person alone having the say. So long as people coolly reflect on how the 10-year catastrophe happened and the frightful condition to which it brought our motherland and people, it will be difficult to reach the correct conclusion. Comrades should not be hesitant and apprehensive over these major questions of principle but should but should take a firm stand with clear banners.

The second circumstance is that certain comrades suffered a lot for a long time in the past and the lingering fears in their minds have not been totally eliminated. Although they have felt from the practice of the past 2 years and more that the line and principles of the third plenary session have certainly brought benefit to our state and people, and they also want to do some practical deeds, they always feel that they have "not completely digested" these things, are unable to make up their minds and advance in a hesitant way. In particular, when the party and government proceed from reality and lay stress on solving problems in a certain aspect or on correcting a certain erroneous trend of thought, they again become anxious, waver, and suspect that "the policies are being changed in many respects." Subjectively they hope to take practical action again only after receiving a guarantee that there will be no changes. They are often in a state of wondering what move to make. This spiritual outlook also shows that the influence of "leftist" thinking has not been eliminated. "Leftist" thinking truly stifles people! The most important thing for these comrades is to take a firm stand and enhance their confidence. Practice has proven and will continue to prove that the line, principles and policies adopted by the party since the third plenary session are correct. They are correct because they are based on reality and represent integration of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the current realities of our country; they conform to the four basic principles and also to the people's fundamental interests. The party's line, principles and basic policies will not, therefore, be changed lightly. It is inevitable and normal that there should be some changes, supplements and revisions in certain specific provisions and measures of the basic policies. Policies are constantly developed and perfected in the wake of changes in the actual conditions. At present certain elements who want to see the world in chaos attempt to throw people's minds into confusion under the pretext of "there are many changes in the policies," while certain people who maintain the two "whatevers" viewpoint use the saying "there are many changes in policies" in order to resume the old road. We must heighten vigilance against these people and avoid being fooled by them.

The third circumstance is that a very few people are dispirited because they have gone from doubting to losing confidence. Most of these people cherished sincere revolutionary desires and hopes during the 10-year catastrophe and were unfortunately swept into the "leftist" whirlpool. [paragraph continues]

Originally they were fervent believers in "modern superstition," but later felt they had been cheated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." When our party criticized "leftists" errors and destroyed "modern superstition," they felt that they had no "spiritual pillar." The old things were destroyed, but no new ones were established; they lacked the ability to make a correct analysis of the complex conditions during the period of historical turning point, with the result that they doubted the period of historical turning-point, with the result that they doubted the four basic principles and held that our socialist system lacked "the ability to improve itself." A few of them even held that socialism "would not do" now, and so they looked to capitalism for a way out. So far as these people are concerned, to correct their spiritual outlook it is first necessary for them to correct their political orientation, enhance understanding of the four basic principles, and clearly distinguish the fundamental differences between socialism and capitalism. Hence, it is all the more necessary to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultra-leftist things of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on those people. They must change their standpoint, and get onto the correct track of socialism, and onto the correct track pointed out by the third plenary session.

Of course, there are also a number of other reasons for lack of enthusiasm in spiritual outlook. For instance, the 10 years of turmoil disrupted relations between people; "you rectify me, I struggle against you." "Factionalism" and "old grudges" have still not been eliminated between old and new cadres and new cadres and between cadres and masses. The economic problem accumulated over many years cannot be solved all at once; while the party's correct policies have not yet been implemented in some places, and so on and so forth. These problems are actually all "aftereffects" of the "Great Cultural Revolution." And aren't these "aftereffects" precisely the bitter-tasting fruits of a long period of "leftist" errors?

What do the above-mentioned circumstances show? That we must eliminate the pernicious influence of "leftism" in order to enhance revolutionary enthusiasm.

The central work conference held by the party last December showed that our party had totally broken away from "leftist" mistakes in line. However, it is obviously wrong to think that our task of criticizing "leftist" thinking has already been completed. Erroneous "leftist" thinking has influenced the whole party, and its pernicious influence has spread throughout the country during the past 20 and more years. Since we have frequently lived and worked under "leftist" guiding ideology, generally speaking, among all our comrades and especially the leading cadres "leftist" ideology varies only in degree between greater and smaller and deeper and shallower effects, and between later and earlier awareness of the errors; it is not the case that some have been affected by it while others have not been affected at all. Here precisely lies the crux of the problem of spiritual outlook. During the democratic revolution, our party spent as long as 10 years criticizing Wang Ming's left-opportunist line; today, it is obvious that solving the problem of "leftist" errors which went on so long and had such deep influence cannot be solved within a short period. Beyond a doubt we must pay due attention to and correctly estimate and criticize in time those erroneous trends of thought such as anarchism, bourgeois extreme individualism and liberalization that have emerged in our society; it is still more necessary to justly and forcefully criticize and refute those troublemakers who crave nothing short of nationwide chaos for distorting the slogans "emancipate the mind" and "bring democracy into play" in order to oppose party leadership, negate the socialist road and slander the people's democratic dictatorship and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Those of them who violate the criminal law should be punished according to law. Those who fail to view the issue thus are political "scatterbrains." Unless these problems of interference are overcome, we will meet formidable obstructions in implementing the line and principles of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee; and if we allow these things to spread, the cause of the four modernizations will also be affected.

We should never lower our guard politically. At the same time, we must not relax or even forget our task of continuing to criticize "leftism" on account of clearing away interference in these respects. We can only acquire a high-spirited and militant outlook by seriously eliminating "leftist" thinking so as to truly emancipate our minds from the "leftist" yoke, and applying the stand, viewpoint and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to view the situation, think over problems and do things so as to make subjective thinking conform to objective reality and truly understand clearly that the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session seek truth from facts, uphold the four basic principles, and conform to the people's major interests. Moreover only by putting our spiritual outlook on the right track can we justly and forcefully wage a resolute struggle against those erroneous words and deeds that violate the four basic principles.

With a good spiritual outlook we can work in a diligent and down-to-earth way. Since history has placed us in certain work posts, it is our unshirkable duty to carry out the heavy tasks assigned us by history. We must go deep among the masses, go deep into reality to investigate and study, find out what is going on, get a clear picture of the laws of things, dare to make judgments and decisions, handle problems in a decisive way and be skillful in solving them. Work posts may be high or low, and ability may be great or small, but to work in a down-to-earth and energetic way is something that every cadre can and should do. "Every man has a share of responsibility for the fate of the world." Since the ordinary masses should be concerned for state affairs, how about the party members and cadres? We should "regard the world as our responsibility," meaning that we should start by solving each of the problems that the people urgently need to be solved. This is because one problem solved means one less problem in the world; with another problem solved, we can advance another step; with another difficulty overcome, there is one less difficulty facing us; by emitting one more bright ray, we can collect them into a beam to illuminate our onward march. We must cultivate an excellent mood of shunning empty talk and accomplishing more concrete deeds. We must forget tens of thousands of people of action devoted to the four modernizations. So long as we strive in concert along the direction pointed out by the third plenary session, our motherland will certainly enjoy a beautiful future.

GUANGMING RIBAO: THEORIST ON BASICS OF PHILOSOPHY

HK201504 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Yang Xianzhen [2799 3759 3791]: "Adhere to the Principle of the Basic Question of Philosophy; Study the Documents of the Central Work Conference Well"]

[Text] The basic question of philosophy is the scientific truth summed up by Engels after he had studied the 2,000-year development of philosophy and is also an important component part of Marxist philosophy. Practice in China's democratic revolution and socialist revolution has repeatedly proved this point: Whenever we correctly adhere to the principle of the basic question of philosophy, all our causes triumph and develop; conversely, whenever we do not do so, all our causes suffer setbacks, and fail.

What is the basic question of philosophy? In his book entitled "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy," Engels indulged in a high degree of generalization on the basic question of philosophy, saying: "The great basic question of all philosophy, especially of more recent philosophy, is that concerning the relation of thinking to being." He added: "The question of the position of thinking in relation to being... which is primary, spirit or nature?" "The answers which the philosophers gave to this question split them into two great camps." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, pp 219-220) Materialism takes being as primary and thinking as secondary; idealism takes thinking as primary and being as secondary and demands that being should be in accord with thinking. [paragraph continues]

To put it briefly, the Marxist principle of the basic question of philosophy is the people's guide to correctly orienting the position of thinking in relation to being.

According to this principle, I think that the recently held central work conference was a very successful conference in that this conference continued the implementation of the dialectical materialist ideological line determined by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The conference laid great stress on understanding the conditions in China and proceeding in all cases from the national conditions. It also stressed that in accordance with the national conditions, our experiences and lessons must be summed up for formulating the correct line, principles and policies. Here, the national conditions mean: Being is primary; the line, principles and policies, namely, thinking, are secondary. The line, principles and policies are formulated in accordance with the national conditions and are also reflections of the national conditions. China is a large socialist country with a population of 1 billion including 800 million peasants. China has very low economic and cultural levels and has a poor foundation to start with. China's average gross national product (GNP) in 1979 was only \$253. China has therefore been ranked lower than 100th on the list of over 100 countries and regions. These are our basic national conditions which determine China's special way for realizing the four modernizations. At present, our country has serious economic disproportions and dislocations and also has financial deficits. These are objective facts and current national conditions. We have to admit these facts and conditions which determine the current necessity of carrying out readjustment. If we do not carry out readjustment, we will not be able to take a single step forward.

Some comrades will probably say: Our country has a poor foundation to start with and a very large population. These are obvious facts. Who will deny these facts? Yes, it is true. If there is a person who says that China is very rich and has a sparse population, I am afraid this person will be described by others as a lunatic. However, what I am saying here is not merely an admission in words. What I am saying here is a true understanding which is regarded as a starting point for considering and guiding all our practical work. If we try and look at problems in this way, we can see that up to now, many comrades and particularly some senior cadres still do not have a clear understanding of this point. I have sensed that the central work conference was a great success. The conference succeeded in integrating thinking with being and in integrating our party's principles and policies with the national conditions. For example, the conference stressed that things which should retreat should fully retreat and that it is imperative to correct longstanding leftist mistakes in our economic work. This is a very decisive move. We should not belittle this point. Many people can remember the following words uttered by Comrade Mao Zedong during our democratic revolution: A clear understanding of the specific conditions in China is the essential prerequisite for solving all China's revolutionary problems. ("The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party") Today we may say: A clear understanding of the specific conditions in China is the essential prerequisite for solving all China's economic construction problems.

Many previous years' facts show that in order to adhere to the Marxist principle of the basic question of philosophy and to materialism, we must oppose "preconceived ideas and prejudices" and oppose all brands of subjective idealism and voluntarism. Referring to materialism, Engels said: The materialistic world outlook means "resolving to comprehend the real world--nature and history--just as it presents itself to everyone who approaches it, free from preconceived idealist crotchets, and deciding to mercilessly sacrifice every idealist crotchet which cannot be brought into harmony with the facts conceived on their own merits rather than in some fantastic interconnection." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 238) [paragraph continues]



Lenin also noted: The materialistic theory of knowledge "seriously and resolutely takes as the foundation of all its reasoning recognition of the external world and the reflection thereof in the minds of men." ["Selected Works of Lenin," vol 2, p 24] Why is it that we have always made mistakes in carrying out our work over the past 20 years and more? Why is it that we have suffered so many twists and turns? Our violation of the Marxist principle of the basic question of philosophy and our defiance of the elementary knowledge of materialism are the epistemic roots of the mistakes and twists and turns.

We may recall the "Great Leap Forward," a distressful period. We can say that advocating idealism was the "vogue" of that period. Various slogans such as "greater boldness engenders bigger output," "we are not afraid of accomplishing any task but we are afraid that we might fail to think of important tasks; we can surely accomplish any task that we can think of," "there are ideas that cause low yield but there is no low-yield field" and "there will be a full communist society in 2 to 3 years time" have really regarded objective law as inconsequential! At that time, the "tendency to effect the transition to communism prematurely," "proneness to boasting and exaggeration" and "giving arbitrary and impracticable directions" simply caused some people to be muddleheaded and to change their orientation. Party newspapers and periodicals went so far as to carry reports on those "satellites" with an average per-mu grain output of tens of thousands of jin or even on those "satellites" with an average per-mu grain output of hundreds of thousands of jin. Party conference bulletins went so far as to carry the following ravings: "Without making false reports, we cannot promote the Great Leap Forward; without making false reports, we cannot bring the people's drive into full play; without making false reports, the masses will feel ashamed." Consequently the common people suffered disasters! The most unimaginable thing was that even some philosophers also shouted: During this age of the Great Leap Forward, walking on two legs just does not work; walking on four legs is needed now! The following example may be entitled "1 percent realism, 99 percent romanticism." At that time, in mapping out its steel production plan, a certain leading provincial organization simply disregarded objective reality and acted completely in accordance with subjective imagination. At the outset, it set the steel production target at 5 million tons and the rolled steel production target at 2 million tons. Later, people who mapped out the plan suddenly sobered up and felt that the targets seemed to be unattainable. Therefore, they lowered the targets again and again. They eventually reduced the steel production target to 50,000 tons and reduced the rolled steel production target to 20,000 tons. However, they still had no certainty of attaining the reduced targets. This is not a fictional story. All these things are irrefutable facts! In those years, more serious things could be found everywhere. In those years, more serious things could be found everywhere. Just think: If those comrades knew a little about seeking truth from facts--in other words, if they knew a little of the cardinal principle, namely, being determines thinking and thinking reflects being--would they have pursued romanticism to this extent?

Why is it that we made other mistakes during the first 2 years following the smashing of the "gang of four?" The root cause was that we did not understand the principle of the basic question of philosophy and ran counter to materialism. It goes without saying that due to the 10-year calamity, all kinds of proportional relations within our national economy have been seriously dislocated and the whole national economy has been on the brink of collapse. However, we failed to achieve a sober understanding of the serious consequences and did not correct in a timely manner the principal mistake made in our economic construction over the many previous years, namely, the leftist mistake. We were still overanxious for quick results, still followed the beaten track, put forward some impracticable and overambitious objectives and slogans, further expanded the capital construction scale which was already an unbearable burden to the country and aggravated the economic dislocation which was already serious.

During the democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "Why are subjective mistakes made? Because the way the forces in a war or a battle are disposed or directed does not fit the conditions of a given time and place, because subjective direction does not correspond to, or is at variance with, the objective conditions--in other words, because the contradiction between the subjective and the objective has not been resolved, people can hardly avoid such situations no matter what they are doing, but some people prove to be more competent than others. As in any job we demand a comparatively high degree of competence, so in war we demand more victories, or, conversely, fewer defeats. Here the crux is to bring the subjective and the objective into proper correspondence with each other." ("Strategy in China's Revolutionary War") Comrade Mao Zedong was discussing issues concerning war in this paragraph. However, I think his points in this paragraph are also applicable to our economic construction.

In order to successfully implement the dialectical materialist ideological line determined by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the spirit of the recently held central work conference, I hope that our theoretical workers and particularly our workers in philosophic theory including teachers at our party schools at all levels and teachers at cadre schools of all trades and professions will conscientiously propagate the Marxist principle of the basic question of philosophy, enable the masses of cadres to conscientiously apply this guiding principle while carrying out their work and enable their thinking to correspond to objective conditions. The current further readjustment of the national economy is a major policy decision which is of strategic significance. In order to seek unity in thinking regarding this issue among people throughout the country, we obviously have to do a lot of work. In the process of achieving this unity in thinking, theoretical workers undertake important tasks. To our people, we must clearly state the reasons on the basis of combining theory with practice; we must explain the necessity of carrying out further readjustment, explain the problems that might emerge during the readjustment and explain the effects that the readjustment will produce. By doing so we can enable the whole party and people throughout China to further make steady progress on the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

There is another point I want to make: To impart the Marxist principle of the basic question of philosophy to our party members, cadres and people, we theoretical workers must be promoters and not obstructors in imparting this principle. We should draw lessons from our past experience in this. Just after the founding of the PRC, some theoretical workers tried to do unconventional or unorthodox things in the field of the basic question of philosophy. I then urged them not to do so. I said to them: This way of doing things can only impair the truth of Marxism. During our lectures in the Marx-Lenin Institute and the higher party school, we always stressed: "The basic question of philosophy, namely, the relation of thinking to being, is also the basic question of all our practical work." However, in our philosophic circles, incidents leading to the shaking of people's faith in the basic question of philosophy have occurred again and again. Even recently some people have cast doubts upon the basic question of philosophy. They "doubt its necessity, accuracy and universality." According to their views, the question of the relation of thinking to being is just a distinct reflection of the antagonistic class relations in modern and contemporary times; the question of the relation of thinking to being did not exist in ancient times; this question is not the basic question of discussions. They said: In analyzing ancient philosophers, if we try to tell primary from secondary and to distinguish idealists from materialists, we shall inevitably bring about perplexities in the study of the history of philosophy. They added: We can manage without the basic question of philosophy. There is no basic question of economics and there is also no basic question of history.

Why worry over nothing? Some people even said: In the study of the history of philosophy, the so-called principle of party spirit concerning the struggle between the materialist line and the idealist line is actually a convention and a dogmatic principle. In my opinion, these philosophical workers do not truly care about the difference between thinking as secondary and idealist and being as primary and materialist. In fact, they keep to the idealist stand either consciously or unconsciously and really oppose materialism and propagate idealism on the pretext that they themselves are neither idealists nor materialists.

It is said that these philosophical workers who expressed the above-mentioned views want to stress the progressive role played by the historical idealist philosophy. I am not against the attempt made by our philosophical workers to study and approach this subject. What I do not understand is this: Why is it that they have studied and approached this subject in such a way that they find it necessary to negate the basic question of philosophy? Why is it that they advocate a philosophy that "does not embody party spirit?" Lenin noted long ago: "Could the struggle between materialism and idealism, the struggle between the tendencies or lines of Plato and Democritus in philosophy, the struggle between religion and science, the denial of objective truth and its assertion, the struggle between the adherents of supersensible knowledge and its adversaries, have become antiquated during the 2,000 years of the development of philosophy?" ("Selected Works of Lenin," vol 2, pp 128-129) In my opinion, this scientific truth expounded by Lenin is not an antiquated one. With regard to the denial of the basic question of philosophy, we must not only see its errors in theory but must also see its harmfulness in practice. We should like to ask: Have we had too much materialism or too much idealism over the many previous years? I think that we have had too much idealism.

In fact, neither the denial of the basic question of philosophy nor the abolishment of the basic question of philosophy is a new idea. Pragmatist John Dewey once said: "Real philosophy must cast aside all kinds of playthings concerning the 'philosophers' question." The "philosophers' question" mentioned by Dewey means the basic question of philosophy. Dewey's great disciple Hu Shih also said: Dewey was a "great revolutionary" in the history of philosophy. Why? Because he obliterated the basic question of Europe's modern philosophy from David Hume to Immanuel Kant. In his opinion, controversies initiated by Immanuel Kant over the theory of knowledge (also called epistemology) are contraversies over nothing and they "can be settled by leaving them unsettled." America's modern idealist semantic philosophers also said: "We are neither affirming nor negating these principles. We just reject this question." In his preface to Peng Zixiang's Chinese translation of Rene Descartes' "Discours de la Methode", China's idealist philosopher Zhang Dongsun urged readers not to distinguish between materialists and idealists. He said: People who study the history of philosophy are always puzzled by this kind of procrustean classification. Evidently a thousand attempts have been made to abolish the basic question of philosophy in the history of philosophy. Recently some people brought this matter up again. This was probably one more attempt which was aimed at abolishing the basic question of philosophy. However, no matter how many more attempts will be made, I believe that none of them will succeed in abolishing the basic question of philosophy.

#### BEIJING WANBAO ON SELECTING CAPABLE LEADERS

HK210130 Beijing WANBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 81 p 3

[Words of a "Hundred Schools" column by Yuan Liang [5913 0081]: "Let the Stallion Lead the Herd"]

[Text] Cao Cao wrote the article "To All Provinces and Prefectures" to commend a man named Du Ji. Although the article consisted of only 37 characters, it left a profound impression upon its readers. [paragraph continues]



It said: "In the ancient times, whenever Confucius mentioned Yan, he could not help but praise him. These praises were of course Confucius' heart-felt feelings, and for him it was very much like discovering a winged steed among the herd. Now, we must follow Confucius' example, look up to the virtuous and the capable and follow the example of moral integrity as personified by Du Ji."

In his article, Cao Cao proposed an ideological work method--let the stallion lead the herd. To select a winged steed among the herd is a metaphor to show that it is essential that we select the virtuous and the capable to be our leaders. The method proposed by Cao Cao shows sound judgment for it is the summation of our ancestors' experiences.

According to historical records Confucius had 3,000 students, 72 of whom were experts of rites, music, archery, horsemanship, history and mathematics. One of Confucius' teaching methods was to commend outstanding students like Yan Hui so that other students might learn from their examples. In the "Analects of Confucius," he praised Yan Hui on more than 13 occasions. For example, Confucius said: "Admirable indeed was the virtue of Hui! With a single bamboo dish of rice, a single gourd dish of drink, and living in his mean narrow lane, while others could not have endured the hardship, he did not allow his joy to be affected by it." In addition to Yan Hui, Confucius praised other students. By commending these students of good character and scholarship, Confucius set examples for other students to follow.

Cao Cao was inspired by Confucius. He also adopted the measure of "letting the stallion lead the herd," and commended the brilliant advisers and generals so as to use their examples to influence and inspire his subordinates. Du Ji was recommended to Cao Cao by his adviser Xun Yu and was then appointed the magistrate of Hedong. During Du Ji's reign in Hedong, he put down rebellions, promoted production and was able to supply army provisions to Cao Cao. Cao Cao very much appreciated his ability and gave orders to increase Du's salary on the 16th year of Jiangnan. At that time, Liu Xun, the trusted subordinate of Cao Cao, tried to extort dates, the special product of Hedong, from Du Ji, but was ultimately repulsed by Du Ji. Later, Liu Xun offended the law and was executed. Cao Cao found the letter Du Ji wrote to Liu Xun. Having known that Du Ji had repulsed Liu Xun's request, Cao Cao appreciated Du Ji more because he did not flatter Cao Cao's trusted subordinates, and would not form cliques to pursue selfish interests. Thus, Cao Cao issued the Circular "To All Provinces and Prefectures" in the 18th year of Jiangnan to commend Du Ji. Later on, Cao Cao appointed Du Ji as a minister, but Du still remained in Hedong. Referring to the "Collected Works of Cao Cao," we can see that Cao Cao was very good at using commendations to encourage his advisers and generals and to boost up their enterprising spirit. Such practice undoubtedly played a very significant role in Cao Cao's career.

When we read Cao Cao's "To All Provinces and Prefectures" today, his proposal of "letting the stallion lead the herd" indeed leaves a profound impression upon us. Moreover, his pithy writing style was surely inspirational.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON PROMOTING AFFORESTATION

HK191233 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Afforestation Is Everybody's Responsibility"]

[Text] Arbor Day is approaching. It is everybody's responsibility to plant trees everywhere and make the country green. In view of the vast territories and the large population in our country, the areas of forest in our country are relatively small. On the one hand, the natural ecological balance in many regions is upset, which seriously affects agriculture and animal husbandry development; on the other hand, timber is needed for national construction and people need firewood for fuel; this results in a serious shortage of wood. The basic way to change the backward situation of forestry in our country is to devote major efforts to afforestation and actively explore for more forestry resources.

We must promote afforestation in a down-to-earth manner, instead of giving empty promises and engaging in producing much publicity. We must pay attention to results, make sure that we afforest properly and take proper care of the saplings. Evidence in the past few years has proven that the effect of the past practice when we swarmed to afforest the land and then ignored it completely afterwards is very bad. This practice results in a phenomenon that "in spring, the mountains are covered with green trees; in summer, half of the trees are dead; in autumn, there are scarcely any; in winter, not even one can be seen." In the past 30 years, the country has afforested 1.5 billion mu, however, only 0.4 billion mu has grown. This is because we have not attached importance to the quality of the saplings and the management over the growing trees. Hence, we must bear in mind the bitter experience of getting only half the result with twice the effort and of sometimes even working to no avail. We must thus improve the quality of afforestation and strengthen management over afforestation to ensure that no sapling we plant will die and that the saplings will grow luxuriantly into forests.

To effectively promote forestry and bring the enthusiasm of the masses into full play, we must further implement the various forestry policies. The growing cycle of trees is relatively long: It takes about 10 years, sometimes decades, for a sapling to grow into useful timber. To achieve the purpose of afforestation, we must seriously implement various effective policies which are beneficial for the development of forestry; furthermore, we must maintain political stability over a relatively long period of time. Since the establishment of the PRC, forestry resources have suffered serious sabotage. One of the important reasons is that we were affected by "left" guiding ideology, and some of the policies and measures we employed were inappropriate while others were not carried out with determination. Thus, the enthusiasm of the masses to afforest and take care of the growing trees was seriously hampered. Therefore, leaders of the party and the People's Government at all levels must sum up the positive and the negative factors of the past experiences. We must persist in relying on the communes, brigades and collectives to promote afforestation and actively promote state afforestation. On the other hand, we must encourage commune members and individuals to grow more trees. We must be strict in management over forests and actively promote afforestation in every possible way. As for the cutting and handling of timber, we must strictly abide by the party policy and the state decrees. As for promoting afforestation, we must further emancipate our minds and adopt more flexible measures so that we can ensure that the saplings we plant will grow. We must actively promote growing more saplings, whether they are planted by individuals, collectives, communes or brigades, the same encouragement must be given. The present situation of forestry in our country is: The state does not own many forests, and still fewer are owned by commune members and individuals. It is encouraging that more trees will be owned by collectives, communes and individuals in the future. If we can grow more trees in the vast territories of our country, we will have the most precious wealth. We must give support to the peasants and help them seek more ways to make money so as to gradually grow richer. In promoting forestry, we must try every way to create better conditions and urge and encourage the masses to afforest, and we must not adopt measures which sabotage state ownership. When there are more trees, there will be more sideline products from the forests, and thus, the wealth of the society will increase and the living standard of the masses will be gradually improved.

In promoting afforestation, it is important to implement the policy of "he who plants the tree owns it" and to establish the right of ownership of forests. If we do so, we will be able to win the confidence of the people. We must make it clear that the commune members own the trees that are planted around their houses, in the privately owned mountain areas or in places where ownership rights are granted by the production teams, and that they possess the right of inheritance too. In provinces like Guizhou, Sichuan and Hubei, afforestation permits are issued. [paragraph continues]

This is similar to the practice during the land reform: The county people's governments officially issue licenses for the rights of ownership of forests and individual trees and issue contracts for the rights regarding the management and protection of collective forests and trees. This practice will stabilize the situation for the masses. Evidence has proven that establishing the ownership rights of the people and issuing licenses to ensure that the policy will not change over a long period of time is an important measure to protect forests, mobilize the activism of the masses to afforest, raise and look after the trees. The party and the People's Government at all levels must do a good job of establishing the rights of ownership of forests and issuing licenses to the commune members and strive to ensure that the commune members receive their licenses within a short period of time.

To solve the fuel problem of the masses, we must suitably allocate a certain number of private hills for the commune members living in places where there are more barren mountains and deserted gullies and we must not change the ownership rights. By doing so, the commune members can use the mountains or gullies over a long period of time, and they will be able to keep the profits for themselves. As the saying goes: "Firewood, rice, oil, salt, sauce, vinegar and tea--the seven essentials in a household." All peasants in the rural areas need firewood for fuel and keeping warm. Leaders of the party and the People's Government at all levels must be concerned about the livelihood of the masses and put planting more forests and solving the problem of firewood shortage on their agenda. They must mobilize and support the masses to plant more trees on privately owned mountains. They must relax policies so that the masses can grow more trees around their houses and in places where trees will grow. In a word, we must adopt various measures to encourage the masses to plant more trees and do a good job in afforestation.

Forestry construction is a long-term and fundamental project of the state, and it is also an important item of agricultural capital construction. We must act according to the natural and economic laws of forestry and adopt scientific measures of afforestation in order to achieve the target of speeding up production and getting more timber, protecting the forests and earning more profits. We must choose the right place, saplings, time and method when we afforest. We must not attach importance to the form and speed at the expense of the actual effect. Likewise, we should not adopt rigid measure in disregard of the actual situation when we select saplings. On the one hand, we have to promote local saplings; on the other hand, we must also import some fine saplings and select and plant those which prove to be the most suitable for our soil. We must promote various industrial forests in line with local conditions so that the masses will increase their income. We must also pay attention to building more mixed forests so that we can prevent forest plant diseases and insect pests and meet the demand for timber in state construction and firewood for the daily usage of the masses. We must attach importance to scientific research work in forestry in order to adopt scientific measures in afforestation and in management over the forests. Furthermore, we must carry on implementing the policy of recruiting more scientific and technical personnel for forestry so as to bring their roles in forestry construction into full play and improve the scientific, technological and management levels of forestry in our country. At the same time, we must try to do a good job in publicizing forestry knowledge to the people.

Being prosperous in forestry is an important sign indicating whether or not a country is prosperous, strong and civilized. Our country has vast territories and the climate is temperate; there is great potential for the development of forestry in the vast plains, hills and mountainous areas. We Chinese have a fine tradition in afforestation, because such a practice will not only benefit our contemporaries but also our descendants. So long as we are good at summing up historical experiences, thoroughly eliminate the influences of "left" thinking, and seriously implement the various policies of the party, we will have a very bright future for promoting forestry in our country. [para\_graph continues]

Let us mobilize people from rural areas, municipalities, government organs, PLA units, plants, schools and all sectors to launch afforestation activities in spring, gradually turn the urban and rural areas in our country into green gardens and make new contributions to develop forestry in our country.

COMMENTARY ENCOURAGES IMPROVING PARTY WORK STYLE

OW212140 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 21 Mar 81

["Radio Talk": "Put Commendation First, Persistently Carry Out Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] Since the guiding principles on inner-party political life were promulgated, a large number of good comrades have emerged from our party who think about the interests of the party and the people, set strict demands on themselves and make great efforts to do their work well. Their model behavior has exerted a good influence among the masses. If party organizations at all levels conscientiously encourage and support this positive factor, we can improve the party work style with greater results.

Because of the serious sabotage by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, our party work style is truly not as good as before. However, we should notice that a large number of positive factors still exist in our party and these positive factors still are in a dominant position in our party and are continuously increasing. This is an undeniable fact. In improving our party work style, we should notice the situation in two respects at the same time. We must study dialectics with regard to commendation and criticism and integrate commendation of the good with criticism of the bad.

Our party is good at promoting what is beneficial and abolishing what is harmful and destroying the old and establishing the new. Our experience of many years tells us that we should put commendation first, that there should be destruction as well as construction and that we should destroy while constructing. If we do not concentrate our efforts on construction in the course of destruction, we will fail to construct what should be constructed. Precisely what we mean when we say construction is commending good people and good deeds so we can restore and develop the party's fine traditions and work style.

At present it is necessary to in particular commend those good comrades who display selfless communist work style, are able to be at one politically with the party and the people, persistently proceed from the actual situation on all matters, bravely surmount difficulties and who are full of the pioneering spirit. After we work well on party members, we can consolidate and better develop the positive factors universally existing among the vast number of party members. That will help restrict and overcome the negative factors enabling the party work style to make new progress.

While we persistently put commendation first, we should not ignore the essential criticism and self-criticism. At present it is especially necessary to use the method of criticism and self-criticism to clear up the left ideas. It is necessary to carry out criticism and self-criticism and call for each party member to regard himself as an ordinary party member. All veteran and new party members, however high or low their positions and whatever their contributions, should regard upholding the truth and correcting their mistakes as their own unshirkable responsibility and proper moral character. Today some comrades consider themselves to be special party members. They turn a deaf ear to criticism when they make mistakes. Any criticism makes them feel nervous and uneasy. Enraged by criticism, they even resort to use of their power and influence to suppress criticism. This phenomenon is absolutely not allowed to exist in our party.



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It is very important that leading cadres take the lead in carrying out criticism and self-criticism. All leading cadres of the party should consciously take up criticism and self-criticism as a weapon to struggle against unhealthy tendencies. They must not only dare to criticize others but also be brave enough to carry out self-criticism. They must not be strict with others and lenient with themselves. They must insist that all people be equal before party discipline and state law. They should criticize anyone who deserves to be criticized and take action against anyone who deserves to be dealt with, no matter who he is. We must never allow a few persons to place themselves above party discipline and state law.

It is our firm belief that if all our party members restore and develop the party's fine traditions, persistently put commendation first, correctly carry out criticism and self-criticism and improve the party's democratic life, and if every party member consciously plays a model and leading role and maintains close ties with the masses, we can build our party well.

#### TOKYO TV REPORTS ON STUDENT UNREST IN BEIJING

OW221232 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] According to NHK Beijing correspondent Inoue, a movement for democracy has surged up again at Beijing University in China since late last year and, as a result, so far no less than 200 students have received warnings from the university authorities. He attributed this information to a very reliable source in Beijing.

According to this source, the movement, demanding academic democracy, spontaneously arose last September when the so-called four rights, including the right to put up wall posters, were deleted from the Constitution. Beginning late last year, voices criticizing the government began to rise with the wall posters being posted on the university campus denouncing the government and university authorities. Students staged unauthorized demonstrations and rallies day after day, while holding collective bargaining sessions with the university authorities from time to time. Thus unrest prevailed over the Beijing University campus, reminiscent of the turmoil during the Great Cultural Revolution.

Meanwhile, students carried out a large-scale signature collecting campaign, demanding freedom of speech and the freedom to choose one's occupation, and called on the students of other universities to follow suit. In this way, their movement threatened to develop into a full-fledged political movement. This prompted the university authorities to issue the notice that any student who continued to engage in the movement for democracy would be immediately expelled from the school. Because of this stern measure, calm has returned for the time being. However, the movement for democracy is still smoldering and more than 200 students have been served notices of warning by the university authorities so far.

#### PLA AIR FORCE IMPROVES MILITARY TRAINING

OW210324 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The military training of the PLA Air Force units has scored outstanding results within the short period of 3 years. It has reached and surpassed the highest level previously recorded.

In studying and implementing the guidelines of the recent central work conference, the party committee of the PLA Air Force has realized more and more that only by constantly eliminating leftist influence in close integration with the actual situation in various units can the combat effectiveness of air force units be improved quickly.

The PLA Air Force was seriously victimized by the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Under the influence of leftist ideology and line, a large number of military academies and schools were closed.



A number of aviation schools and flying units eliminated the study of aviation theory and, as a result, the combat effectiveness of air force units was seriously weakened.

In light of the situation, the PLA Air Force has restored more than 10 academies and schools. During the past 3 years, tens of thousands of flight and ground personnel have been trained. In selecting flight students, a rigid standard was applied and those who did not conform with the standard were uncompromisingly failed. In addition, air force units have strengthened the study of aviation theory and basic training. The pilots who have gone through regular training are now not only young but also are of much higher quality with a solid foundation.

While vigorously grasping military training, the party committee of the PLA Air Force has also guided cadres at various levels to consciously examine their own minds to see if they are influenced by leftist thinking. After setting their ideology and line on the right track, the cadres have gone down to various units and carried out investigation and study. They have written a large number of objective and realistic investigation reports and have effectively guided the military training of various air force units.

Owing to the constant elimination of leftist influence, the combat effectiveness of various air force units has been greatly strengthened in the past 3 years. The number of A-class combat regiments has doubled, and a large number of advanced flight groups and ground wings have also emerged.

#### TRADE UNION CIRCULAR ON HOUSING ALLOTMENT ISSUED

OW230123 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0135 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--The All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the State Urban Construction Bureau have issued a joint circular to trade unions and urban construction departments at various levels, calling on them to help factories, mines and other enterprises do a good job in allotting dwelling houses for workers and staff members.

The joint circular issued by the two units points out: In allotting or readjusting dwelling houses, all factories, mines and other enterprises should give full scope to democracy, follow the mass line and act according to the principle of facilitating production and people's livelihood and arranging things reasonably and in the order of urgency. Dwelling houses should be allotted under the supervision of the workers congresses or workers representative meetings of factories, mines or other enterprises. The practice of monopoly by a few persons or approval of an informal note by a leader without relying on the masses should be opposed.

The "circular" suggests that the workers congress or workers representative meeting of a factory, mine or enterprise elect a workers housing allotment committee to take charge of this work. The enterprise's administrative department should assist the committee in doing specific work.

In accordance with the relevant state policies and principles, the workers housing allotment committee should thoroughly study and investigate the number of workers' families and their housing conditions and come up with a measure or plan for housing allotment according to the actual conditions of its enterprise. Before formulating the measure or plan, the committee should solicit opinions from the masses. The measure or plan should be submitted to the workers congress or workers representative meeting for examinations and approval and then should be made public. No one is allowed to change what is stipulated in the measure or plan without authorization.

In mapping out a plan for allotting dwelling houses for workers and staff members, it is necessary to proceed from actual conditions and to plan overall by taking all factors into consideration. Such a plan must be as fair and reasonable as possible. Workers' families with the most difficulties, who need dwelling houses most urgently, should be assigned houses first.

As for workers who have similar housing difficulties, consideration may be given to their length of service and needs in work and to such factors as encouraging advanced workers. Both male and female workers and staff members have an equal right in applying for dwelling houses, and the practice of giving priority to allotting dwelling houses for male workers should be changed.

Before allotting dwelling houses, individuals should first file application forms, which should be discussed in a democratic way, approved by party organizations and made public. This procedure is subject to supervision by the masses.

The "circular" expresses the hope that leading cadres of factories, mines and other enterprises will make themselves an example, exemplarily abide by the relevant regulations governing housing allotment, and respect and support the work of workers housing allotment committees. They must not wantonly interfere in this work, make promises, open the back door, seek personal gain or make allotments for themselves or occupy more housing than they should.

No unit or individual is allowed to take advantage of its or his position and power to ask a factory, mine or enterprise for a dwelling house on any pretext. The workers housing allotment committee has the right to reject any unreasonable demands and to report them to the competent authorities at a higher level.

The "circular" also expresses the hope that the party committees of factories, mines and other enterprises will step up their ideological and political work with regard to housing allotment and educate cadres to carry forward the party's fine tradition and maintain the style of hard work and plain living. They should promote the concept of taking the overall situation into account and the fine style of work among workers and staff members, and commend good people and good deeds. As for cadres and party members who engage in malpractice for selfish ends or follow unhealthy tendencies, they should be criticized and educated, or disciplinary measures should be taken against them according to the seriousness of their individual cases.

#### SCIENTISTS CALL FOR HIGHER RICE YIELDS PER UNIT AREA

OW231045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0252 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Changsha, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--An important way to increase rice production in our country at present is to make major efforts to raise yield per unit area. This is an important suggestion made by a number of specialists and professors recently at a scientific and technological discussion meeting on rice, freshwater fish culture and fruits sponsored by the State Scientific and Technological Commission. The discussion meeting was held in Changsha.

More than 80 agricultural specialists, professors and scientific and technological workers made suggestions particularly on the scientific and technological aspects of how to increase production of rice, fruits and marketable freshwater cultured products.

Rice specialists and professors analyzed achievements and present conditions in rice production in our country. They held that rice occupies a prominent position in our country's grain production. In an average year, rice accounts for about 40 percent of the country's total grain output. In some southern provinces (regions), rice accounts for 70 to 90 percent of the local grain output. Since liberation, our country has made great progress and remarkable achievements in rice production. According to statistics from Sichuan, Hunan, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Jiangsu, Hubei, Zhejiang and Guangxi, rice acreage accounts for 63 percent of the total area of cultivated land, and total grain output in 1979 increased 185 percent over that in 1949, an average annual increase of more than 6.6 billion jin, of which 70 percent was rice. In the past, our country's major measures for increasing rice output were to expand the area of paddy fields and to increase the multiple crop index, besides extension of improved varieties, improvement of cultivation techniques and changes in production conditions.

Judging from present conditions, in most areas paddy field acreage has reached the saturation point and further expansion is difficult. There is also some difficulty in continuing to increase the multiple crop index. For example, the multiple crop index is already as high as over 200 percent in Zhejiang, Guangdong, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi and Guangxi. Therefore, at present the important way to increase rice production is to raise the yield per unit area.

To increase rice yield per unit area, the specialists and professors said, it is also very important to pay attention to marketable grain growing areas that are of strategic significance to rice production, organize forces for many specialized fields of study and departments to do a good job in conducting experiments and demonstrations at selected units, and use the experience of the selected units to promote production throughout the entire area. For example, the rice output of the Tai Hu basin, the Chang Jiang-han Shui plain, the Poyang Hu area, the Dongting Hu area, the western Sichuan plain, the Chu Jiang delta, the Hangzhou-Jiaxing-Huzhou plain and other areas is of decisive importance for the respective provinces. By raising the yield per unit area in these areas, the total rice output will be greatly increased. Departments concerned in Hubei and Sichuan Provinces have organized scientific research personnel to conduct research on rice in multiple fields of study in Guangji and Guanghan Counties, respectively. Although their work began only recently, they have already effectively enhanced production. Those attending the meeting were very interested in their experience.

#### XINHUA STRESSES CONSIGNMENT TRADE ROLE IN MARKET

OW201421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0707 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Work study by XINHUA reporter Guo Yourui: "Bring Into Full Play the Role of Consignment Trade in Regulating the Market"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Consignment trade reminds people of second-hand stores. In fact, buying used goods is only part of the business of this trade. Its main business is to buy, sell, order, store and deliver goods for customers on a commission basis.

Consignment trade has many special features: It handles commodities not included in state plans; it orders goods directly from production units for sale and thus reduces circulation links with its accessibility to production units; with its diversified management, consignment trade handles a wide variety of goods, including almost all manufactured goods for daily use sold by specialized companies; and it has flexible management, i.e., it sells new, as well as used goods, handles business for customers as well as for itself, and engages in wholesale as well as retail business. Consignment trade often plays the role of a catalyst between industry and commerce, between two commercial units and between production and marketing departments.

Beijing founded the Trade and Consignment Company in 1950. In the past three decades, especially in recent years, it has positively contributed to promoting production and enriching and regulating the market and is playing an increasingly conspicuous role.

China is carrying out in-depth economic readjustment and structural reforms. Some economists and comrades engaged in practical work have offered the following opinion on how consignment trade can cope with this new situation and play a role in regulating the market more effectively:

1. It is necessary to operate the business mainly on a commission basis. Since its inception, consignment trade always operated its business on a commission basis. After the completion of the three major reforms in 1956, manufactured goods for daily use came under a state monopoly for purchase and marketing.

As the scope of planned management grew broader, consignment trade gradually shifted its operation to handling its own business. Handling its own business, consignment trade often considers only the marketing and ignores the production units. Only by handling customers' business on a commission basis can this trade bring into full play its special features and better serve both buying and selling parties, particularly the latter. To ensure step by step that this trade handles mainly customers' business, it is necessary to set up a consignment trade market where every request for business can be accepted.

2. It is necessary to increase the number of consignment trade service centers. In 1956 there were 190 trade service centers in Beijing Municipality. The number has decreased to 23 at present, which is far below the customers' needs.

3. It is necessary to increase circulating funds. The consignment trade business has been brisk in the past 2 years due to the economic departments' efforts to bring into play the regulating role of the market. In 1979 total transactions for consignment trade in the municipality increased 90 percent over 1978 and the volume in 1980 again increased 16 percent over 1979. However, the circulating funds owned by the trust company remains at the same level as that approved in 1973. The insufficient funds have seriously affected progress in the purchasing and marketing business. It is suggested that concerned departments allow the trade and consignment company to retain a portion of its profits to be used as its own funds for expanding purchasing and marketing business.

4. It is necessary to establish business contacts with other cities.

5. It is necessary to strengthen market forecasting, survey and research, work that all trade and trust departments must pay attention to.

#### CIRCULAR ON GRAIN, OIL NEGOTIATED PURCHASE PRICES

OW202038 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--With the approval of the State Council, the Ministry of Food and the State Bureau of Commodity Prices on 20 March jointly issued a circular on the dealing of grain and oil at negotiated prices.

The circular points out: The negotiated purchase prices for grain and oil should be slightly lower than the quoted market prices. The prices of certain varieties can be maintained at the standard for the above-quota procurement and the prices of certain other varieties can be slightly higher than those for the above-quota procurement. The prices of grain and oil sold at country fairs should not be forced up, on the grounds that they can be sold at negotiated prices.

The circular stipulates: The negotiated prices for selling grain and oil should, in principle, also be slightly lower than the quoted market prices, but a rational seasonal price difference can be set according to the situation.

The circular stresses: The purchasing and marketing of grain and oil at negotiated prices shall be placed under the united management of the state's food departments. Production teams which have not fulfilled the state's grain and oil procurement quotas and which have not fulfilled the above-quota procurement are not allowed to sell their grain and oil at country fairs at negotiated prices, nor are they allowed to distribute the collectives' grain and oil to individual team members so that they can sell them. With the exception of those market towns' food services (including licensed individual households), as well as those who have justifiable needs, that are allowed to purchase grain and oil at country fairs after being approved. Official organizations, military units, mass organizations, schools, enterprises (including the commune- and brigade-run enterprises) and establishments are not allowed to purchase grain and oil at country fairs. The selling or buying of grain and oil coupons is strictly prohibited.



ANHUI CCP COMMITTEE STUDIES PARTY BUILDING

OW201625 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee met on the morning of 20 March to study how to strengthen party building. The meeting heard a report by a leading comrade of the Organizational Department of the provincial party committee on the situation of the basic-level party organizations over the past 2 years and also his opinions about work in the future. It also analyzed the party members' ideological condition and studied the issue that party members must take care of party affairs.

The meeting urged party organizations at all levels to conscientiously strengthen the party's ideological and organizational building, improve their work style, continue to carry out rational training for party members, establish and improve the system of (?holding meetings of cadres at three different levels) and attending party lectures, strictly lead the party's organizational life and improve the party members' quality while implementing the guidelines put forward by the work conference of the CCP Central Committee.

It said that it is necessary to educate the broad masses of party members to firmly implement the lines, principles and policies formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, earnestly uphold the four basic principles, take the initiative in building a civilization with socialist spirit, and give full play to their vanguard and exemplary role in the current economic readjustment and in the campaign to realize the four modernizations.

ANHUI HOLDS REWARD WORK MEETING 12-16 MARCH

OW222352 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Text] The Anhui Provincial People's Government held the provincial reward work meeting 12-16 March to discuss the question of implementing the guidelines of the State Council's documents, correctly carrying out the reward system and resolutely preventing the reckless awarding of bonuses.

Comrade Huang Yu, vice governor of the province, presided over the meeting. He gave Comrade (Hu Xiangyong), vice chairman of the provincial planning committee, a report on the 1980 reward work and suggestions concerning future reward work. Provincial Vice Governor Comrade Meng Jiaqin made the summary report.

The meeting pointed out: With regard to the reward work in our province, our achievements are in the dominant position. Since we restored the enterprise reward system in 1978, it has played a positive role in developing the workers' enthusiasm and encouraging enterprises to improve administration and management, increase production and practice economy, improve product quality and reduce production costs. A number of advanced units in the province have achieved good results in reward work. However, serious egalitarianism exists in the process of reward work. Some enterprises have even competed with one another for recklessly awarding big bonuses. As a result, the awarding of bonuses has gotten out of hand. Some enterprises have even violated law and discipline to raise commodity prices at will and produce short-weight merchandise. They do not hesitate to make illegal profits to award big bonuses at the expense of the interests of the state and consumers.

The meeting pointed out: If we do not reverse this trend in good time, our reward work not only violates the principle of "to each according to his work," fails to encourage the advanced, erodes the workers ideologically and affects their unity, but also wastes our state funds and adds difficulties to the country's economic readjustment. Therefore, correctly carrying out the reward system and resolutely preventing the reckless awarding of bonuses have become urgent tasks for firmly grasping readjustment well and stabilizing the economy at present.



The meeting emphatically noted: It is necessary to further strengthen leadership and firmly grasp reward work well. First, it is necessary to improve our understanding and strengthen ideological and political work. It is necessary to educate the staff members and workers to foster a communist attitude toward labor; learn from the Lei Feng spirit; develop the fine traditions of running and enterprise industriously and thriftily; make arduous efforts; and criticize and oppose the bourgeoisies decadent mentality of harming others to benefit oneself, putting profitmaking before everything and placing money before all else in doing anything. It is necessary to explain clearly to the masses that bonuses are awarded to encourage work above quota, that the increasing rate of bonuses at enterprises must be lower than the increasing rate of production and profits, and that workers can increase their incomes and improve their living step by step only after developing production.

Second, it is necessary to manage and use bonuses well to promote economic readjustment. In determining the amounts of bonuses to be awarded for the whole year, all departments and units must follow the principle of "to each according to his work" and must never practice egalitarianism. They must determine the different amounts of bonuses and their proportions in accordance with the different situations in which enterprises have fulfilled and overfulfilled all major economic and technical quotas, the different margins by which enterprises have increased their profits, the different degrees of difficulty in which enterprises have earned their profits and other conditions. All enterprises must continuously improve their reward regulations. Those enterprises that can follow reward regulations in accordance with different evaluations but do not do so must be corrected within a definite time, so that egalitarian tendencies can be checked.

Third, it is necessary to strictly enforce discipline and resolutely stop reckless awarding of bonuses, allowances, subsidies and prizes in kind and other behavior that violates law and discipline. As for enterprises that have seriously violated law and discipline, the leading personnel concerned should be investigated and their responsibility be affixed. Stern action should be taken against them. Commissions for inspecting discipline at all levels should seriously investigate and take action against those who violate law and discipline and award big bonuses.

Fourth, governments at all levels must assign a leading cadre to take charge of this work. All departments concerned must also assign personnel to do this work.

In accordance with the guidelines of the State Council's documents and with the actual situation in our province in mind, the meeting drew up some specific stipulations on correctly carrying out the reward system and resolutely preventing reckless awarding of bonuses.

#### HEFEI RADIO ON RECKLESS AWARDING OF BONUSES

OW230001 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Reckless Awarding of Bonuses Must Never Be Allowed"]

[Excerpts] The Anhui provincial reward work meeting disclosed that in doing reward work, some enterprises have recklessly awarded bonuses and that the situation is serious. Departments concerned in all localities must pay great attention to this and take effective measures to check it as soon as possible.

Some enterprise leaders do not first consider developing production to increase state revenues. Instead, they regard the awarding of bonuses as a simple means to increase workers' incomes. As a result, they have not developed workers' enthusiasm; production has not been increased; the state has not increased its revenues. The bonuses awarded by one or two units even exceed the profits delivered to the state.

To prevent reckless awarding of bonuses, it is necessary that enterprise leaders take the initiative. This is because no bonuses can be recklessly awarded without their approval and signatures. Some enterprise leaders regard bonuses as all-powerful and erroneously think that the bigger the bonuses they award, the more easily the work can be done.

They do not do arduous and painstaking political and ideological work or try to improve enterprise management. A few enterprise leaders are imbued with serious individualism. They do not hesitate to violate party discipline and state law so they can recklessly award bonuses to buy popular support as a steppingstone in their official career. It is necessary to immediately correct these confused and erroneous ideas. These enterprise leaders must take the initiative to criticize themselves before the workers for having recklessly awarded bonuses. They must also propose measures to correct their mistakes.

Bonuses will still be awarded if they are reasonably awarded in accordance with stipulated criteria. Therefore, we must trust the workers, get rid of the idea that smaller bonuses mean less production, explain clearly to the masses with perfect assurances and pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone to promote the development of production and stability and unity.

#### FUZHOU PLA LECTURES TROOPS ON YANAN SPIRIT

OW211648 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Over the last few days, some 200 leading cadres at and above the division level, combat heroes and model persons of the Fuzhou PLA units visited company-level units, coastal islets and mountain-top sentry posts. They gave lectures and delivered reports on revolutionary traditions to young fighters. Tales of revolutionary heroic deeds were told in all camps and barracks.

In order to establish a socialist civilization, the leading organ of the Fuzhou PLA units has been carrying out a large-scale education in revolutionary traditions. Those who lecture on the traditions include leading cadres at all levels, combat heroes who underwent tests and made remarkable combat merits during revolutionary wars, and persons advanced in learning from Lei Feng.

(Fu Peiqing), political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, visited a small islet only .06 of a square kilometer in area. When he saw those vigorous young fighters living all year round on the foggy islet on which there is neither civilian population nor fresh water, he could not help thinking of the Yanan spirit. He told the young fighters about how hard the material life in Yanan was and why youth with lofty ideals throughout the country yearned for Yanan in those years. He encouraged them to firmly foster the idea that 1 person enduring hardship makes 10,000 people enjoy happiness. He urged them to consider the islet as their home and effectively guard the "door" to the motherland.

In addition to giving lectures, the leading cadres also taught by their own examples. During a recent visit to the 9th company of a certain artillery regiment, Zhu Shaoqing, deputy commander of the Fuzhou PLA units, ate with the fighters in the big mess hall and slept on a hard wooden bed just as the fighters did. He constantly had heart-to-heart talks with the fighters in platoons or squads. He lectured on the spirit fostered by the PLA during long revolutionary wars--the selfless and fearless spirit of self-sacrifice, strictly observing discipline and overpowering all enemies. The fighters praised him for matching his deeds with his words and described him as a good example to follow.

#### XU JIATUN AT JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

OW201415 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The eighth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, which came to an end today, decided to convene the third session of the provincial People's Congress in Nanjing on 31 March.

The Standing Committee session of the provincial People's Congress adopted a draft agenda for the forthcoming third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress. The draft agenda will be submitted as a proposal to the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress.

The main items on the draft agenda are: to hear and discuss a report by Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu Province, on the work of the provincial People's Government; to hear and discuss a report by (Tian Nantian), chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial Planning Commission, on the implementation of the province's 1980 economic plan and the readjustment of its 1981 economic plan; to hear and discuss a report by (Gong Shiyi), director of the provincial finance department, on the province's final accounts for 1979, the implementation of its budget for 1980 and its draft budget for 1981; to hear and discuss a report by He Binghao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, on the work of the Standing Committee; to hear and discuss a report by Fang Zhen, president of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court, on the work of the court; and hear and discuss a report by Wei Yongyi, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, on the work of the procuratorate.

The eighth session of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress was held in Nanjing from 18 to 20 March. The session was presided over by Zhang Zhongliang, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. The session heard a report by Dai Weiran, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, on the guidelines laid down by the 17th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee.

While discussing these guidelines, those attending the session voiced resolute support for the resolutions adopted by the 17th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. Some of them put forward concrete suggestions on how to do a good job of economic readjustment in the province and how to prevent state property from being wasted or suffering losses. They called on people's governments at various levels in the province to deal seriously with matters in this regard. Other participants made constructive suggestions on strengthening ideological and political work and patriotic education, carrying out the "five stresses" and "four beauties" activities, building a spiritual civilization, correcting unhealthy tendencies, simplifying the administrative structure, improving conditions for running schools, paying attention to youth education childcare work and preschool education, doing a good job of family planning and stepping up the work of giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen.

The session conscientiously discussed a report by He Binghao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, on preparations made for the convening of the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress and on related matters. It discussed and approved the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress.

The session also adopted a resolution on the provincial People's Government's proposal to entrust various prefectural administrative offices with responsibility for the appointment and removal of personnel of county and municipal governments under their respective jurisdiction. It approved appointments and removals on the proposal of the provincial People's Government and that of the chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

At the closing meeting of the session, Xu Jiatur, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, made a speech on bringing the role of the Standing Committee into full play, carrying out economic readjustment, building a spiritual civilization and on other questions.

Zhang Zhongliang, Kuang Yaming, He Binghao, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao, Liu Shuxun and Liao Yunze, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, attended the session. Present as observers were (Yao Yuan), secretary general of the provincial People's Government; (Wang Yipei), vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and (Zeng Haiguang) deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate. Also present as observers were responsible persons of the standing committees of the Nanjing, Wuxi, Changzhou and Suzhou Municipal people's congresses.

JIANGSU POLICE CADRES COMBAT 'LEFT' IDEAS

OW220422 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial detachment of people's armed coastal police has organized the cadres at and above the police substation to study the guideline laid by the central work conference and the speech delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the all-army political work conference; carry out criticism and self-criticism in close connection with reality; preliminarily clear up the influence of the "left" ideas; and raise their awareness in implementing the party's line, principles and policies worked out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. In the course of study, the comrades have achieved a basic understanding of the following issues:

1. The issue of evaluating the situation. In close connection with the actual situation, the comrades attending the meeting have come to realize: China's economic situation has become better and better in each passing year since the convocation of the party's third plenary session. Such a situation is rare since the founding of the nation. The political situation has become more and more stable. It is the most stable period since the 1960's. They said: If we do not evaluate this situation in an all-round manner and dialectically, we will be regarding "left" ideas as correct ones and take biased views as overall ones.
2. The issue of emancipating one's thought. In the past, there were some comrades who held that the higher one leaps and the greater one's stride, the better one will emancipate one's mind. After vigorous debate, the comrades unanimously held: To emancipate one's mind, it is necessary to persistently seek truth from facts and emancipate oneself from the shackle of "left" ideas. All this is compatible with our efforts to adhere to the four basic principles. We will be led astray if we seek to emancipate our minds without adhering to the four basic principles.
3. The issue of strengthening the party spirit and the sense for organization and discipline. The comrades realized: This issue involves the fine tradition of our party. We must uphold the party spirit, observe party discipline and consciously implement the party's line, principles and policies. The comrades expressed their determination to further study the guidelines laid down by the central work conference; distinguish the pernicious influence caused by the "left" ideas; unswervingly implement the line, principles and policies formulated by the central authorities; steadfastly adhere to the four basic principles; strengthen their sense for organization and discipline; improve their fighting strength; and make contributions to protecting the coastal region, fulfilling their guard duties and safeguarding the political situation of stability and unity.

JIANGSU OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN SANITATION WORK

OW211336 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] To further improve sanitation and hygiene in Nanjing City, leading comrades and office cadres of provincial and Nanjing municipal organizations got out of their offices to clean up nearby areas and streets on the afternoon of 21 March.

To bring about a new upsurge in the spring patriotic public health campaign in Nanjing City, the Nanjing Municipal People's Government on the afternoon of 20 March held a meeting of responsible persons of provincial and municipal-level organizations, PLA units stationed in Nanjing, and districts and neighborhoods in Nanjing Municipality, calling on leading comrades and office cadres of every organization to actively participate in the patriotic public health campaign of Nanjing City and earnestly do a good job in sanitation work in the adjacent area and streets. The meeting also decided to launch a "patriotic public health shock work week" from 19 to 25 March on a municipal scale.



Leading comrades of the Jiangsu provincial party committee paid great attention and gave support to sanitation work in Nanjing City. On the afternoon of 20 March, (Li Bohan), deputy secretary general of the provincial party committee, held a meeting of responsible comrades of provincial-level organizations concerned and made concrete arrangements for carrying out the tasks and guidelines in launching the public health shock work week in Nanjing.

On the afternoon of 21 March, responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Hu Hong, Chu Jiang and Li Zhizhong, and office cadres, nearly 3,000 people in all, swept streets and cleaned up rubbish on Beijing West Road, Hankou Road, Changjiang Road and in other parts of the city. Thirty-seven units of municipal-level organizations of Nanjing dispatched a total of more than 640 cadres to sweep streets and clean up garbage, carrying brooms, shovels and other work tools with them.

To make concrete arrangements and set tasks for the spring patriotic public health campaign in Nanjing City, for several days (Chen Biheng), vice mayor of Nanjing City, has led an inspection team in inspecting sanitation work in Yuhua, Qinhuai, Xiaguan and Gulou districts and key sections of the city and, together with leading comrades concerned, studied how to carry out sanitation tasks.

#### JIANGSU DAILY ON SELECTING, PROMOTING CADRES

OW201225 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO 20 March front-page commentator's article: "Continue To Do a Good Job in Selecting and Promoting Outstanding Middle-Aged and Young Cadres"]

[Summary] In the province in the past year, a great deal of ideological and organizational work has been done according to the party Central Committee's requirements for readjusting leading bodies in accordance with the three-in-one [san wei yi ti 0005 0143 0001 7555] framework.

"However, it should be noted that as far as the developing situation and the party Central Committee's requirements are concerned, the 'three-in-one' work framework has not developed evenly and at a fast enough pace. This problem merits the close attention of party committees and organization departments at various levels. We must unswervingly uphold the principle of readjusting leading bodies in accordance with the 'three-in-one' framework. We must realize that this is a matter of strategic importance. Should we fail in this work, we would commit a historic blunder. On the contrary, if we perform this work well, we will be able to carry on our cause with perfect assurance and our veteran cadres will be making another big contribution to the party and the people. Therefore, while readjusting the national economy, we must further strengthen the building of leading bodies at various levels."

The article points out: "In readjusting leading bodies in accordance with the 'three-in-one' framework, first priority should be given to selecting, training and promoting middle-aged and young cadres. At present, particular attention should be paid to solving the following questions:

"1. The principle of selecting cadres with both ability and political integrity must be upheld. Now some people wonder if the principle of cadres with both ability and political integrity has been forsaken because of the emphasis that leading bodies should consist of more young revolutionary cadres with knowledge and professional training. This is a misunderstanding. Ability and political integrity develop with the development of the situation and our tasks.

"Summing up, there are three criteria for selecting cadres with both ability and political integrity in the new period: First, they must uphold the socialist road and resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies. Second, they must have a certain degree of professional knowledge and organizing and leading ability. Third, they must be in the prime of life and capable of carrying out arduous tasks."



2. Continuing efforts should be made to "overcome the wrong idea of looking down on intellectuals and young cadres. Looking down on intellectuals and scientific knowledge is a manifestation of small producers' narrowmindedness and conservatism and an evil consequence of leftist ideas on the question of intellectuals. Looking down on young cadres is a manifestation of the idea of ranking cadres according to seniority and a remnant of feudalism. These ideas are serious obstacles to building leading bodies made up of more young revolutionary cadres with knowledge and professional training. Organization departments at various levels should pay close attention to such ideas and step up their ideological and political work. At the same time, they should boldly select and promote a number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres."

3. It is imperative to correctly implement the party's policies. "In selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, the following persons must never be selected and promoted: Persons who rode to power by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk in launching rebellions; those who practiced factionalism to a serious extent; and those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting. As for cadres who made general mistakes during the Great Cultural Revolution, they may be selected as cadres of leading bodies provided they realize and correct their mistakes, firmly implement the line, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee since its third plenary session, make achievements in their work and meet the requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat."

4. It is necessary to follow the mass line and the procedure of recommending cadres by the masses in a democratic way, with observation carried out by organization departments and approval given by party committees. "This helps to prevent the unhealthy practice of abiding by what ever the leader says and appointing people on the basis of favoritism."

#### JIANGSU ACHIEVES HIGH YIELDS WITH AGROTECHNOLOGY

OW210748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--The Jiangsu Provincial Agricultural and Forestry Department recently presented certificates to 7,359 agrotechnicians working at commune agrotechnical stations. At a meeting now being sponsored by the State Agricultural Commission in Beijing on how to speed up popularization of new agricultural techniques, the participants recommended issuing certificates in order to encourage more peasants to study agricultural technology.

Jiangsu Province is one of China's major grain and cotton producers. The agricultural techniques used there are considered to be among the best in the country and per-unit yield is among the highest in China. The province has 1,900 people's communes, and most of the commune agrotechnicians are junior and senior middle school graduates. More than 10,000 commune agrotechnicians there work on soil improvement and fertilization, plant protection, seedbreeding and crop cultivation.

Examinations were held on October 19. All technicians were required to pass general examinations on plant physiology, meteorology and cultivation, as well as taking tests in their specialized fields. Examinations were set up by agriculture research institutes, colleges and agricultural administrative departments. More than 70 percent of the over 10,000 agrotechnicians passed the examination, the bureau said. Beginning this year, the province will allocate 2 million yuan as subsidies for qualified commune agrotechnicians. The government also plans to sponsor a one-month a year training course to keep technicians informed of new developments.

In recent years, Jiangsu Province has developed hybrid rice, azolla, a green manure crop, and other new techniques including new methods of applying fertilizer in rice fields. As a result, agriculture in the province has developed rapidly. The grain output in Jiangsu has reached close to 7,500 kilograms and ginned cotton output nearly 750 kilograms per hectare, agricultural authorities said. The technicians are responsible and are well respected for their services, they said. The Jiangsu Agriculture and Forestry Department is soon to publish a collection of 250 agrotechnical papers containing suggestions and summaries of their work, the department said.

GUANGDONG SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE PROSPERS

OW220537 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0228 GMT 22 Mar 81

[By XINHUA reporters He Yunhua and Huang Yue]

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Guangdong's Shenzhen border area, a desolate place during the 10-year turmoil, has become prosperous, and the people there now live and work in peace and contentment because the state has approved and implemented special economic policies there.

According to statistics, in Fucheng and Futian, the two communes under Shenzhen's jurisdiction, the houses now under construction and those that were built in the past 2 years will enable 90 percent of the commune members to have new residences. Per-capita living space will reach 25.7 square meters. We visited many new homes of peasants and found new furnishings in the living rooms and bedrooms. Most homes were equipped with television sets, refrigerators, electric fans, washing machines and tape recorders. The peasants were happy and boasted that their houses were more spacious than those on the other side of the boundary. Although their incomes were less than those of the other side, their cost of living was less. They said: It has been only 2 years! We hope the policy will remain unchanged.

In 1979 the State Council approved the establishment of Shenzhen Municipality and experimented with the special economic zone there. Thereafter, the following measures were taken:

1. The practice of small trading on the border was restored and six trading points were opened. Rural communes and brigades near the border may export their farm and sideline products in small amounts to Xinjie after they have fulfilled the state procurement plan. They may directly export some fresh and live nonstaple food.
2. Seven border farming areas were opened, where production teams are allowed to send peasants to grow vegetables, flowers and other economic crops and sell their produce locally in Xinjie. The Hong Kong dollars earned by the collective may be used to buy production means. Commune members engaging in production beyond the border are allowed to bring back articles for daily personal use which they have bought beyond the border.
3. Communes and brigades along the border are allowed to develop fish-breeding by cooperating directly with Hong Kong firms or by means of compensatory trade.

The economy in Shenzhen area was revitalized as soon as these special policies were tried.

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK220311 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Summary] The ninth meeting of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 20 March. At the start of the meeting, Standing Committee Vice Chairman Shao Wenjie conveyed the spirit of the 17th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. The members seriously studied and expressed full agreement with the resolution of the meeting and the report of Vice Premier Yao Yilin.

Vice Governor and provincial Planning Committee Chairman He Zhukang delivered a report on economic planning and budget adjustments in 1981. The meeting authorized the provincial People's Government to make specific arrangements for work in accordance with the contents of this report.

The meeting stressed: "We must maintain unanimity with the Central Committee and State Council in politics and in the major arrangements for carrying out readjustment. We must continue to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. We must uphold the four basic principles, seriously grasp political and ideological work, and strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system.

"We must strictly ban the illegal activities of elements hostile to socialism and deal resolute blows at criminal activities that sabotage the socialist economy and seriously endanger social order, to ensure the smooth progress of economic readjustment."

The meeting decided that Dai Suli should be acting governor of Henan. This decision was made in accordance with the proposal of the provincial CCP Committee and with clause 7 of article 28 of the PRC organic law on local people's congresses and people's governments.

Provincial Civil Affairs Bureau Director (Cai Mailun) delivered a report on direct elections at county-level in Henan. Provincial Higher Peoples' Court President Ding Shi reported on the handling of economic disputes.

The meeting also adopted a resolution allowing people's deputies to inspect prices at any time in their capacity as deputies, and a resolution on establishing the legal system group of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Acting Governor Dai Suli and Vice Governors Li Qingwei and He Zhukang attended the meeting as observers.

#### HENAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY READJUSTS WORK

HK230618 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Excerpts] What should construction and installation units do now that capital construction must make a sufficient retreat amid the economic readjustment? The reply of the No 11 chemical construction company of the Ministry of Chemical Industry is: Overcome the idea of passively waiting around, bring into play the revolutionary spirit of advancing into the face of the difficulties, develop more production opportunities and make positive contributions to economic readjustment.

This company is a large enterprise with 4,200 workers. Wages and management expenses amount to 6 million yuan a year. Since capital construction has to make a sufficient retreat, the Chemical Industry Ministry did not assign the company any production tasks this year. The ministry took over full responsibility for workers' wages and management expenditures. In these circumstances, a few workers developed the idea of simply relying on the state for money and food. Some also started grumbling, saying: The retreat in capital construction should be gradual; the building industry has a bad time of it if the retreat is made all at once.

In view of these problems, the company party committee organized the workers to repeatedly study the spirit of the central work conference, and guided them to proceed from the overall situation, overcome departmentalism and profoundly understand the necessity and urgency of national economic readjustment. Having enhanced and unified their understanding, the company adopted three measures in light of its realities:

1. Strengthen enterprise management and strictly control expenditures. Acting on the principle of economizing, they reduced workers' wages and management costs from 6 million last year to 5 million yuan. They also assigned various expenditure targets to the basic-level units and made them responsible for fulfilling them.
2. Break down the boundaries between trades and [words indistinct]. They have actively served construction of the light and textile industries and of energy. The company sent three groups to the light and textile industries and energy construction fronts to find out the situation and undertake construction tasks with other units. They have now joined efforts with 17 other units to build 30 projects involving total expenditure of 76 million yuan. Half of these projects are for the printing and dyeing, paper-making, woolen textile, glass, and petroleum industries.
3. Improve management style. They have been happy to accept construction tasks even for one man or a few score yuan, and have also ensured that such tasks are fulfilled on time and are up to the mark in quality and quantity.

HUBEI SUPPLIES RELIEF GRAIN TO DISASTER AREAS

OW201707 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Mar 81

[By station reporter (Zhang Yanzhong)]

[Text] Food departments in Hubei are actively helping communes and production teams in disaster areas arrange food grains for local commune members.

Last year, Hubei suffered a decline in grain output as a result of serious natural disasters. Commune members in the disaster areas are having a hard time because of food grain shortages. Under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the People's Government, food departments in various localities are taking part in work to help production and provide disaster relief. Since last October, they have organized a large labor force to the afflicted communes and production brigades to investigate the effects of disaster and the food grain situation in order to make plans for relief. On the basis of their investigation, relief grains allocated and transported by the state have been distributed to the needy households in various grain-deficient production teams. As of now, over 90 percent of these teams have received their quotas.

In addition to relief work in serious disaster areas, arrangements have also been made for the daily life of production teams and households having material difficulties in areas suffering from minor natural disasters and for the daily life of grain-deficient production teams in cotton-growing areas, production teams suffering from chronic grain deficiency and families that have no working people, no financial resources, no outside help and no ability to make a living.

Leading comrades of the Huanggang Prefectural CCP Committee and the prefectural administrative office personally led food department cadres to the disaster counties, remote areas and farms to investigate the food shortages. They also conferred with local cadres and commune members and helped them draw up specific measures to promote collective industry and sideline production as well as family sideline occupations.

Local authorities in these areas are paying attention to grain management. They commended advanced collectives and individuals who consumed grains economically and in a planned way. They also took steps to stop the outflow of grain from these areas and to reduce grain waste [words indistinct].

At present efforts are being made to provide grain to the remaining grain-deficient teams and families. Regular checks are conducted in areas that have been provided with relief grains to see if there are any problems and to ensure the smooth progress of spring farming.

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG SPEAKS AT DISCIPLINE CONFERENCE

OW221518 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] A provincial discipline inspection work conference was held in Changsha from 10 to 18 March. The conference was attended by responsible comrades of discipline inspection commissions of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and responsible comrades of discipline inspection commissions of party committees of various fronts, departments and bureaus directly under the province, universities and colleges and some factories and mines--350 people in all.

The conference conveyed and implemented the guidelines of the third forum on implementing the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" held by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the third meeting of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, studied and discussed relevant central documents and arranged this year's discipline inspection tasks. Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the conference. Wan Da, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Dong Zhiwen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, held discussion meetings and listened to opinions during the conference. Luo Qiuyue, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, made a work report at the conference.



Those who attended the conference held that upholding the four basic principles and making sure that party organizations at all levels and the vast numbers of party members implement the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee are the focal point of discipline inspection work at present. To ensure that the party's line is implemented, it is imperative to pay unremitting attention to the party's style.

It was pointed out at the conference that the current problem of violations of law and discipline in the economic field and the unhealthy tendencies in factories, mines and enterprises that are to close down, stop production for the time being, merge with others or change to other kinds of production are quite serious. Therefore, discipline inspection commissions at all levels must regard the struggle against the unhealthy tendencies in the economic field as an important task.

The conference stressed that discipline inspection commissions at all levels should conscientiously sum up historical experience, make conscious efforts to eliminate the "left" influence and further straighten out the ideological line. It is necessary to carry forward the fearless spirit, dare to uphold principles and dare to struggle. At the same time, party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership over discipline inspection work, readjust and strengthen the backbone of the leadership of the discipline inspection departments and give support to the discipline inspection departments in the struggle against unhealthy tendencies. When the discipline inspection commissions meet with resistance in their work, party committees should take a clear-cut stand and come forward and speak out. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work among discipline inspection cadres to help them brace up and work boldly.

#### HUNAN COMMENTARY STRESSES SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW211651 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Station commentary: "Build Spiritual Civilization, Foster a Generation of People Imbued With a New Spirit"]

[Text] Recently people have happily witnessed the following scenes with their own eyes: In streets, groups of young people sweep up rubbish and maintain public order; at railway stations and in restaurants and food markets, PLA fighters perform all kinds of good deeds; on buses, many young people voluntarily give up their seats to old people, sick people and pregnant women; in stores, employees are cordial and polite toward customers. This shows that the party Central Committee's call for building socialist spiritual civilization has begun to be translated into people's actions.

Building spiritual civilization is an important goal of our country's modernization program as well as an important condition for achieving modernization.

We are dialectical materialists. First we recognize that matter is primary, and spirit secondary. Material civilization is the foundation of any spiritual civilization. However, we also must recognize the effect of spirit on matter and the effect of spiritual civilization on material civilization. In revolutionary practice, lofty ideals, beliefs and morality can turn into a tremendous material force. In the revolutionary war years, when materially we had only millet and rifles, we were able to defeat several million well-equipped enemy troops, mainly by relying on the party's correct line, the revolutionary ideals and beliefs, the noble sentiment of being willing to lay down our lives for the people and a revolutionary and death-defying spirit. In the socialist construction period, the noble ideas and moral character of Lei Feng, Jiao Yulu, "Iron Man" Wang and countless other advanced people, who were utterly devoted to others without any thought of self, feared neither hardship nor death and served the people wholeheartedly, inspired countless people to become a great spiritual force pushing the socialist cause forward.



Today we are in a period of historical change. To carry out the four modernizations, overcome the aftermath of longstanding "left" mistakes and heal the serious wounds caused by the 10 disastrous years, we need all the more to vigorously develop the past revolutionary traditions, step up the building of a socialist spiritual civilization and turn our spiritual force into a great material force. Only in this way can we ensure the fulfillment of the four modernizations.

Building spiritual civilization is the duty of every person in society. Socialist spiritual civilization, which includes communist ideas, beliefs, morality and discipline, a revolutionary stand and principle, comradely relationships among people and so forth, cannot possibly emerge spontaneously, but has to be built by us through effort. Therefore, the leadership at all levels must assume responsibility, pay attention to work and production and at the same time strengthen ideological and political work and foster noble ideas and sentiments among the people. As far as individuals are concerned, one should consciously begin with oneself now, diligently study the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, learn from the party's fine traditions and work style, learn from the exemplary deeds of revolutionaries of the older generation and of advanced people, consciously remold one's world outlook and turn oneself into a person of noble moral character and one useful to the people.

At present, we should actively take part in learning from Lei Feng, foster a new spirit and the "five stresses" and "four beauties," set examples, practice what we preach and strive to become models in building socialist spiritual civilization. At the same time, we should also educate our children well, make them pay attention to decorum, courtesy, order and morality from childhood, bring up a new generation of people with lofty ideals, wisdom and knowledge and foster a set of completely new social practices and habits.

#### BRIEFS

GUANGDONG PETROLEUM CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Maoming Petroleum Company has stopped and suspended 11 capital construction projects, reducing the state's investment by 18 million yuan. The company has more capital construction projects this year including large-size imported projects and over 10 medium- and small-size projects, amounting to a total investment of 65 million yuan. After stopping and suspending these projects, the state investment this year has been reduced to 47 million yuan including 42 million yuan which is to be spent on the key projects of the state. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 16 Mar 81 HK]

GUANGDONG ELECTRICITY--By the end of December 1980, the installed capacity of small hydroelectric power stations in Guangdong reached 1,009,000 kilowatts. In 1980 alone, an additional 137,000 kilowatts were installed, the highest figure ever recorded. Despite drought in various parts of the province, generation of electricity throughout the province reached 2 billion kilowatt-hours. This was equivalent to 22 times the amount of electricity generated in 1950. In Shaoguan Prefecture, the installed capacity in 1980 was 26,000 kilowatts, reaching a total of 149,000 kilowatts, putting it in first place in the province. Some 44 counties in the province increased the installed capacity by 10,000 kilowatts in 1980, an increase of 13 counties over 1979. The development of the small hydroelectric power stations has provided electricity to 96 percent of the communes and 58 percent of the production teams. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 10 Mar 81 HK]

SICHUAN REPORTS BOOSTS IN RURAL PRODUCTION, INCOME

HK230307 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Summary] Rural Sichuan Province has now basically completed its distribution and final accounting for 1980. According to statistics from the provincial agricultural department, collective grain production was 63.8 billion jin, while a further 1.3 billion jin were produced from the province's 3.34 million mu of private plots and fodder plots, making a grand total of 65.1 billion jin. This was an increase of 1.1 billion jin over 1979. Big increases were recorded in income from forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, and a number of industrial crops. Income increases from forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries were respectively 52.3, 38.4 and 59.5 percent compared with 1979. Total oil-bearing crop production was 14.29 million dan, an increase of 9.6 percent compared with 1979. Tea production was 580,000 dan, an increase of 2.6 percent. Tangerine production was 5.23 dan, a 77.4 percent increase. Silk cocoon output was 1.84 million dan, an increase of 23.5 percent.

Total distributable rural income was 11.2 billion yuan, 174 million yuan more than in 1979. Total expenditures fell by 5.72 million yuan. Total expenditure was 34.8 percent of total income, compared with 35.4 percent in 1979. Average distributed grain ration per peasant was 527 jin, an increase of 5 jin compared with 1979, while average income was 82.82 yuan, an increase of 2.72 yuan.

SICHUAN PAPER URGES LEARNING FROM SHANGHAI

HK210244 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Report on 21 March SICHUAN RIBAO short commentary: "Learn From Shanghai"]

[Text] The article says: Shanghai is China's major industrial base. The industrial and communications enterprises of Shanghai with their fine traditions have gained good experiences not only in management but also in promoting business. Shanghai is outstanding in the whole country in these respects. As far as fixed industrial assets are concerned, Sichuan has more than Shanghai, yet its total industrial output value is far lower. In labor productivity, profitability rate on value of output, capital utilization rate and many other respects, Sichuan is lower than the national average.

The article says: It is not at all easy to catch up with Shanghai's standards. However this effort poses the demand to learn the experiences of Shanghai and promote Sichuan's industrial production. Learning from Shanghai is the requirement of readjusting the economy and developing the economy. In the final analysis, it is also the requirement of accomplishing the four modernizations. We must carry out this work in a planned and organized way under the unified leadership and arrangements of the departments concerned.

We were helped by Shanghai in the past. We should now learn from Shanghai with all the more spontaneity. If work in the interior of the country is done well, this will in turn be an effective support for the coastal cities.

XIZANG RIBAO CALLS FOR USE OF GUIDING PRINCIPLES

OW222202 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Report on 21 March XIZANG RIBAO commentator's article: "Continue To Implement the Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life and Resolutely Improve the Work Style of the Party"]

[Text] The article says: 1 year has passed since the guiding principles for inner-party political life were issued by the party Central Committee. Acting in accordance with the arrangements made by the party Central Committee and the Xizang regional party committee, the party organizations at all levels throughout Xizang Autonomous Region have devoted themselves to studying the guiding principles and they have performed their duties in line with the guiding principles over the past year.

There have been improvements in the style of work among all party organizations at various levels and efforts have been made to criticize "left" ideas and mistakes and to strengthen the party discipline. As a result, inner-party political life has been gradually revived and enlivened and large numbers of outstanding party members and organizations have continued to emerge with each passing day. However, what we have achieved still lags behind the demand of the masses. In point of fact, our party's work style has not yet been thoroughly improved.

The article says: In the course of protracted revolutionary struggle, our party has not only formulated a correct political line but has also established a fine style of work that essentially entails integrating theory with practice, forging close ties with the masses of people and practicing criticism and self-criticism. In the past our party enjoyed tremendous prestige. However, due to a series of problems concerning party work style, our party's prestige has gradually declined. Following the formulation of correct line, principles and policies by our party, the important question now is how to safeguard them with a fine party work style. Therefore, the guiding principles for inner-party political life laid down by our party is an important weapon for preventing as well as correcting an unhealthy style of work within the party. We must learn how to consciously use this weapon to improve the party work style.

The article says: At present, we must try our very best to fulfill the following tasks: First, the party committees at all levels must fully understand the great significance of implementing the guiding principles in relation to further improving the work style of the party and give top priority to the implementation of the guiding principles. Second, the leading party cadres at all levels must take the initiative in carrying out the guiding principles and correcting the unhealthy practices and implement the guiding principles down to every grassroots level. Third, it is necessary to resolutely do a better job in conducting education on the basic knowledge of the party and on upholding the four fundamental principles and to further strengthen ideological-political work. Four, mass supervision and criticism should be continuously strengthened.

The article says: To continue implementing the guiding principles, we must be fair and strict in meting out rewards and punishments. In order to safeguard the dignity of our party regulations and rules, disciplinary action must be taken against those who violate the party discipline and state laws. To this end, the party committees at all levels should resolutely support the work of discipline inspection departments. Comrades engaging in discipline inspection should also heighten their spirit, be firm in overcoming difficulties and upholding principles, seek truth from facts, be fearless in facing any authorities and handling any difficult problems, and do their very best in performing their own duties.

The article concludes by saying: Implementing the guiding principles and further improving the party work style are important matters that have a direct bearing on the overall situation. So long as the whole party keeps a firm grip on the guiding principles and the entire body of party members is mobilized to implement the guiding principles through protracted struggle with the support of the broad masses of people, we will surely be able to implement the guiding principles with better results, correct all unhealthy styles of work, and restore as well as carry forward our party's fine tradition and work style.

#### LHASA REPORTS ON ARTICLE ON FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

OW212331 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Report on article--further identification not heard-- on necessity of upholding the four basic principles--intercepted in progress]

[Excerpts] The article says: Taking the socialist road is a basic principle our party has consistently held. It is also a common cherished desire of the people throughout the country.

Only socialism can save China, and this is a truth acquired from the personal experience of the people of all nationalities in the country. If we give up the socialist road, it means China will go backwards [word indistinct] to feudal society and that hundreds of millions of people will again be oppressed and exploited.

Since the fall of the gang of four, we have criticized the gang of four's fallacy about all-round dictatorship. We advocate the necessity of fully developing socialist democracy. Some people erroneously think that they can do anything they like without restriction. That is absolute democratization and anarchism. They are setting democracy against the legal system. If we do not correct this erroneous ideological trend, we cannot guarantee the people enjoying full democracy and will find it difficult to exercise effective dictatorship over the enemy. As a result, we cannot guarantee the readjustment of the national economy and the realization of the four modernizations, and political stability and unity will also be out of the question. The people's democratic dictatorship is a major measure to guarantee the successful proceeding of the four modernizations. We must uphold it.

To carry out the four modernizations, it is also necessary to strengthen and improve party leadership. The core of the four basic principles is upholding party leadership. The history of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle proves that without the CCP the new China cannot come into existence. Short of the CCP's leadership, socialist modernization is out of the question.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the guiding thought for our country's four modernizations. After liquidating Lin Biao and the gang of four, we have basically eliminated the bad influence of their distorting and tampering with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and restored the scientific features of Marxism. Mao Zedong Thought was the banner of the Chinese revolution in the past; it will also forever be the banner for China's socialist cause and opposition to hegemonism. We must forever uphold the four basic principles and adhere to Mao Zedong Thought and victoriously advance under the unified leadership of the party Central committee.

#### YUNNAN REGULATIONS ON MARKET CONTROL, SMUGGLING

HK220426 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Excerpts] According to YUNNAN RIBAO, the provincial People's Government recently issued in light of Yunnan realities supplementary regulations to the State Council's instructions on strengthening market control and hitting and speculation and smuggling. The provincial government demanded that the province implement these regulations in combination with the State Council instruction. There are eight supplementary regulations:

1. Strengthen and straighten out work in the commercial departments, which must manage their internal affairs properly. All state-owned commercial enterprises, supply and marketing cooperatives and other units engaged in procurement and sales must seriously carry out the state policies and decrees and actively expand commodity circulation. While doing a good job of acting as agents for procurement, sales, storages and transport, trading warehouses can do business in third-category agricultural and sideline products and small third-category industrial products. Under the premise of ensuring the fulfillment of the state procurement plans and the completion of their contracts, industry, commune and brigade enterprises and agricultural-industrial-commercial joint enterprises can sell their own products themselves. They may not do business in commodities not produced by themselves. The management departments of industrial companies and supply and marketing companies can only sell themselves commodities which are allowed by the policies. Material supply departments can only do business in production materials according to the regulations, and are not allowed to deal in other daily necessities or foreign goods.



We must follow the principle of having foreign goods handled by the appropriate state-owned companies. Other companies are not allowed to deal in foreign goods which are not covered by their scope of business. Those who go to Guangdong and other ports of entry and Overseas Chinese areas to buy imported goods must be from units designated for the purpose by the provincial commercial department and the provincial industrial administrative bureau.

The consumer cooperatives or small shops run by state organs, bodies, PLA units, schools, and enterprises may only serve the staff and workers of their own units and may not engage in commercial activities elsewhere. Cadres, staff and workers, and serving military personnel in state organs and state-owned and collective enterprises are not allowed to engage in commercial business or to buy smuggled goods. Those who take part in smuggling or speculation, or make use of their powers to take bribes, organize collusion inside and outside their units, expose secrets and buy up and speculate in state commodities must be seriously dealt with.

2. We must continue to enliven and manage well the urban and rural trading markets, ensuring that they are not stifled by controls and are lively without being chaotic. We must continue to open up the grain and oil markets. After production teams fulfill their procurement quotas, collective grain and oil can be taken to market with permission from the grain departments. Cotton, including yarn and cloth, and the following second-category agricultural and sideline products--tobacco, sugar, tea, silk, wool, tong oil, lacquer, pepper, skins, and various medicinal herbs--may not be traded in the markets. If individual peasants want to sell their own surplus tobacco, tea, and sugar, which they are allowed to retain for themselves in accordance with policy, they must pay industrial and commercial tax. Other second-category agricultural and sideline products can only be marketed after fulfillment of the state procurement quotas. Third-category agricultural and sideline products may be marketed.

3. All newly developed collective commerce, handicrafts, repair and service trade, and individual industrial and commercial enterprises must take out business licenses after the appropriate departments in charge have given their opinions and the local industrial commercial administrative departments have conducted investigation and given approval. They must carry out their business in accordance with the scope allowed by their licenses.

4. Points for conducting rural trade fairs may not be set up on highways. Such points block traffic.

5. In accordance with the policy demarcation lines laid down by the State Council regulations, it is necessary to deal blows at any unit or individual engaging in speculative activities.

6. It is necessary to step up investigation of smuggling.

7. All state-owned and collective enterprises, persons engaged in individual management, and peasants of communes and brigades must pay tax according to the regulations.

8. People's governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over market management and over hitting at smuggling.

#### YUNNAN MEETING DISCUSSES TRADE UNION WORK

HK230337 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Excerpts] According to YUNNAN RIBAO, the second enlarged plenary session of the fifth Yunnan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions stressed: Trade union organizations throughout the province must put ideological and political work in the first place, seriously organize the workers to study and implement the spirit of the central work conference, clear away the pernicious influence of leftism, uphold the four basic principles, stimulate their enthusiasm, and work in concert to preserve political stability and unity and ensure the smooth progress of economic readjustment.



This meeting, held in Kunming from 9 to 17 March, conveyed and studied the spirit of the central work conference, the provincial CCP Committee work conference, and the national trade union basic-level work conference. In connection with the reality of trade union work in Yunnan, the meeting studied and discussed trade union work in 1981, centering on economic readjustment and political stability. Provincial CCP Committee Second Secretary Li Qiming spoke at the meeting. Representatives of 24 units including Kunming lathe plant exchanged experiences.

Comrade Li Qiming stressed in his speech on the afternoon of 17 March: Trade union cadres at all levels must further promote ideological and political work for the workers during the readjustment, and make contributions to preserving political stability and unity and ensuring the smooth progress of economic readjustment. Li Qiming put forward three specific demands on trade union work:

1. Carry out appropriate, deepgoing and meticulous ideological and political work for the workers, and clearly explain to them the reasoning behind economic readjustment, so that they will understand the importance and necessity of readjustment, get a clear picture of the situation, strengthen confidence, bear the overall situation in mind, boldly shoulder the difficulties, spontaneously carry out the party's line, principles and policies, and be promoters of economic readjustment. It is necessary to explain to the workers the importance of preserving stability and unity, so that they will all understand that the situation of stability and unity was not gained easily, spontaneously eliminate the pernicious influence of leftism, struggle against words and deeds that negate the four basic principles, oppose anarchism and extreme individualism, resist corruption by remnants of feudalism and by bourgeois ideology, observe discipline, stay firm at the work posts, and be models in stability and unity.
2. The working class must both create abundant material wealth and also build a high degree of spiritual civilization.
3. Take proper measures to enhance the workers' cultural, scientific and technological levels. At present our production level is high. An important reason for this is that the workers' cultural and technological levels are low. They are unable to absorb new knowledge or to master advanced equipment and new technology. We must therefore take full advantage of the opportunity provided by readjustment to do a good job in training the workers and raise their cultural and technological levels. This is a strategic task, which lays the foundation for the four modernizations. Trade unions at all levels must make their own contributions in these respects.

YUNNAN MILITIAMEN CITED FOR REMOVING SRV MINES

OW230433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0027 GMT 23 Mar 81

[By XINHUA correspondents Wang Zhiyun and Duan Jianxun]

[Excerpts] Kunming, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Militiamen Luo Ruijin, Luo Ruiyun and Luo Ruidi, three brothers of Zhuang nationality of the Nadeng production brigade under the Babu commune in Malipo County, Yunnan Province, bravely and resourcefully removed mines planted by Vietnamese troops within the boundary of our country, thus ensuring spring farming and protecting people's lives and property. They have been praised by the masses for this. With approval by higher authorities, the county armed forces department recently awarded Luo Ruijin and Luo Ruiyun each a citation for merit, second class, and issued an order of commendation for Luo Ruidi.

The Nadeng production brigade, situated near the Sino-Vietnamese border, is often subjected to surprise attacks by Vietnamese troops. In the last winter-spring period in particular, Vietnamese troops often intruded within our boundaries to plant mines. As a result, people could not cultivate large tracts of farmland near the border, and a number of persons and domestic animals were killed or wounded by such mines. In the face of such acts of aggression by the Vietnamese troops, militiaman Luo Ruijin and his two brothers volunteered to remove mines in an area near the border in early spring in order to ensure spring farming and to rid the people of a scourge.

Braving hardship and danger, they worked in a mined area for several days on end. They boldly but cautiously dug up mines one by one. When they were on their way home with these mines, armed Vietnamese personnel intruded into our territory to pursue them. The brothers immediately planted the mines at an intersection, killing one Vietnamese soldier and wounding another. Sensing that the situation was not good for them, the rest of the Vietnamese troops abandoned their weapons and fled home in panic.

The courageous deeds of Luo Ruijin and his two brothers encouraged the militiamen of their production brigade. Then the brigade set up a mine-clearance shock team, including the three brothers. These militiamen worked day and night to remove 364 mines in an area about 1,000 meters deep within the boundary of our country, thus ensuring spring farming in time.

#### KUNMING PLA HOLDS RALLY TO TAKE SOLDIERS' OATH

HK210159 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The leading organs of the Kunming PLA units held a rally in the national defense theater, Kunming, on 18 March to administer the soldiers' oath. Leading comrades including Kunming PLA Commander Zhang Zhixiu and First Political Commissar Liu Zhijian attended the rally. Over 1,000 new and old fighters faced the army emblem, raised their right arms, and followed the lead of Commander Zhang Zhixiu in pledging their militant resolution to be loyal to the party, the motherland, the people, and their own sacred duties.

Comrade Liu Zhijian, secretary of the CCP Committee of the Kunming PLA units and first political commissar, spoke at the rally. He said: The soldier's oath recently promulgated by the general staff and general political departments stipulates the basic demands of the state and people on us revolutionary soldiers together with the basic conditions that soldiers should meet. It encapsulates our army's glorious traditions and fine style of work. To take the soldier's oath and resolutely adhere to it during the new historical period of building a modern revolutionary army are extremely important for inheriting and carrying forward the army's glorious traditions, strengthening the army's political work, cultivating fine qualities of army men and implementing the spirit of the third plenary session and the central work conference.

#### BRIEFS

XIZANG MINORITY ENGINEERS --Lhasa, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Twenty-eight geological technicians of Tibetan, Hui and Monba nationalities have been promoted to be engineers in Xizang, according to the geological bureau of Xizang Autonomous Region. Geological engineers and technicians of minority nationalities are engaged in all types of work in the region's geological bureau. This includes field prospecting, laboratory testing of minerals and preparing geological maps of the region. A peat surveying group headed by deputy leader Datubden Ceran of Tibetan nationality has found 9 million tons of peat around the region's capital, Lhasa, helping to overcome the city's fuel shortage. Since the liberation of Xizang, many young national minority people have been sent to study geology at colleges in other parts of China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 20 Mar 81 OW]

YUNNAN POPULATION--In 1980, the population growth rate in Yunnan was reduced to 10.25 per 1,000. Compared with 1979, the number of births was reduced by 152,000 persons. The population growth rate was reduced by 4.35 per 1,000. Localities in which the population growth rate was below 10 per 1,000 in 1980 include Kunming, Baoshan, Yuxi, Chuxiong, Dongchuan, Lijiang, Dali and Honghe prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities. This growth rate was also achieved in 69 counties, districts and towns as well as 665 communes. Some 66,500 couples throughout the province received one-child certificates. In 1980, under the leadership of the party and government, the trade unions, CYL, women's federations and public health departments paid attention to grasping planned parenthood work. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 81 HK]

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI VIEWS 'LEFT' INFLUENCE

OW211938 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Hohhot, 21 Mar (XINHUA)--Speaking at a discussion meeting held not too long ago, First Secretary Zhou Hui of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee pointed out: Only by persistently seeking truth from facts and resolutely proceeding from the actual conditions of Nei Monggol as well as the basic conditions of China will it be possible for us to eliminate the pernicious "left" influence and effects and reach a common understanding in the spirit of the line, principles and policies laid down by the party since its third plenary session.

Zhou Hui pointed out: The key to doing an even better job in all fields of work at present lies in our efforts to use the method of criticism and self-criticism, keep close contacts with reality and consciously as well as thoroughly clear up the "left" ideas and mistakes. Otherwise, it will be impossible for us to better advance our work in all fields.

Zhou Hui said: "Left" ideas and mistakes not only manifest themselves prominently in the economic field of work, but also find expression in work of all other fronts. Therefore, they are a matter of overall importance. As far as the economic field of work is concerned, the "left" ideas find a salient expression in our failure to proceed from reality, in our deviation from the basic condition of the country and the actual conditions of each locality, and in our overanxiousness to achieve near-wonders. He added: 800 million peasants among the 1 billion population, a very backward commodity economy and a very low level of productive forces are considered to be the major characteristics of our country. If we divorce ourselves from this important basic condition of our country, we will never be able to achieve success in anything. Nei Monggol's economy and culture are extremely backward as compared with other localities throughout the country. In order to do an even better job of Nei Monggol's economic work, it is important to proceed from the characteristics of Nei Monggol, and not to follow the "same footsteps" taken by other localities throughout the country in doing everything.

Taking the system of responsibility in production in rural areas as an example, Zhou Hui said: Acting in accordance with the decision adopted by the central authorities, the remote and backward areas and the "three-dependence" [san kao 0005 5072] production teams are allowed to fix farm output quotas for each household or keep what they produce after meeting their output quotas. Facts show that this decision is absolutely correct. The practice of fixing farm output quotas for each household is expected to be carried out by nearly 50 percent of Nei Monggol's rural areas in 1981, and this proportion may be bigger than the advanced provinces and autonomous regions. However, different opinions have been aired by some comrades who have not yet freed themselves from the influence of "left" ideas. In the past, these comrades regarded the practice of fixing farm output quotas for each household as "retrogression" and now they hold that since the practice of fixing farm output quotas for each household is being promoted excessively in Nei Monggol, this is different from other localities of the whole country and thus runs counter to the decision made by the central authorities. Generally speaking, these comrades have failed to proceed from the actual conditions in approaching this question and they have not realized the differences between the overall situation of the whole country and the situation of Nei Monggol. Compared with other provinces and autonomous regions, Nei Monggol is basically a remote and backward region where there are more "three-dependence" production teams than those in the advanced provinces and autonomous regions. The level of productive forces among some comparatively better production teams is not very high and we should also have no objection to the masses' demand of practicing the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household. Therefore, it is very natural that the proportion of practicing the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household by the production teams in Nei Monggol is bigger than that in the advanced provinces and autonomous regions. This is determined by the conditions of productive forces and there is nothing unusual about it.

Touching on grain production, Zhou Hui pointed out: While giving priority to diversified economy, simultaneous strenuous efforts should also be made by such grain-producing areas in Nei Monggol as the great bend of the Huanghe River, Tumochuan, Wumengchuan and the Liaohe River Basin. In view of the small amount of rainfall and long frost season in most localities of Nei Monggol, it is necessary to give top priority to animal husbandry, grasp tree and grass planting in key areas, and develop diversified economy. This principle conforms with the actual conditions of Nei Monggol. We should never again take the road we took in previous years, a road without considering the actual conditions. Otherwise, we will face difficulties in developing our animal husbandry and forestry as well as in solving our grain problem.

Zhou Hui said: "Left" thinking is a longstanding and deeply rooted problem. Therefore, it takes time to clear up the "left" ideas and we should not be overanxious. What we should do is simultaneously clear up the "left" ideas and practice what is correct.

NEI MONGGOL: ZHOU HUI SPEAKS AT JOURNALIST FORUM

SK220521 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] In his recent speech to journalists, Comrade Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol regional party committee, emphatically pointed out: Only by persistently seeking truth from facts and resolutely proceeding from the actual conditions of Nei Monggol as well as the basic conditions of China will it be possible for us to eliminate the pernicious leftist influence and its effects and reach a common understanding in the spirit of the line, principles, and policies laid down by the party since its third plenary session.

These remarks were made in answering newsmen's questions at a journalist forum held by the regional party committee on 14 March. Comrade Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional party committee, delivered a speech and Comrade (Cao Emeng), director of the Propaganda Department of the regional party committee, joined the discussion at the forum. Comrade (Bao-yin-tu), secretary general of the regional party committee, chaired the forum.

In his speech, Comrade Zhou Hui emphasized the significance of eliminating the leftist ideas. He said: In 60 years, our party has committed several errors. Most of them are leftist errors. The one we committed after 1957 is unprecedented in the time and range it covered, the influence it exerted and the dangers it posed. This not only manifests itself prominently in the economic field, but also on all other fronts. It is a matter of overall importance. Generally speaking, all our cadres have once or twice committed leftist errors. The difference is that some errors are serious while others are not and that some cadres have corrected their errors while others have not. Therefore, we should combine our efforts to study the documents of the party Central Committee work conference and our efforts to use the method of criticism and self-criticism, keep close contacts with reality and consciously as well as thoroughly clear up the leftist ideas and errors. This is the key to doing an even better job in all fields of work at present. Otherwise, it will be impossible for us to better advance our work in all fields.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: As far as the economic field of work is concerned, leftist ideas find a salient expression in our failure to proceed from reality, in our deviation from the basic condition of the country and the actual conditions of each locality, and in our over-eagerness to achieve near-wonders.

He said: 800 million peasants among the 1 billion population, a very backward commodity economy and a very low level of productive forces are considered to be the major characteristics of our country. If we divorce ourselves from this important basic condition of our country, we will never be able to achieve success in anything.



Nei Monggol's economy and culture are extremely backward as compared with other localities throughout the country. In order to do an even better job in Nei Monggol's economic work, it is important to proceed from the characteristics of Nei Monggol, and not to follow the same footsteps taken by other localities throughout the country in doing everything.

Taking the system of responsibility in production in rural areas as an example, Zhou Hui said: Acting in accordance with the decision adopted by the central authorities, the remote and backward areas and the three-dependence production teams are allowed to fix farm output quotas for each household or keep what they produce after meeting their output quotas. Facts show that this decision is absolutely correct. The practice of fixing farm output quotas for each household is expected to be carried out by nearly 50 percent of Nei Monggol's rural areas in 1981, and this proportion may be bigger than the advanced provinces and autonomous regions. However, different opinions have been aired by some comrades who have not yet freed themselves from the influence of leftist ideas. In the past, these comrades regarded the practice of fixing farm output quotas for each household as a retrogression and now they hold that since the practice of fixing farm output quotas for each household is being promoted excessively in Nei Monggol, this is different from other localities of the country and thus runs counter to the decision of the central authorities.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: These comrades have failed to proceed from the actual conditions in approaching questions and they have not realized the differences between the overall situation of the whole country and the situation of Nei Monggol. Compared with other provinces and autonomous regions, Nei Monggol is basically a remote and backward region where there are more three-dependence production teams than those in the advanced provinces and autonomous regions. The level of productive forces among some comparatively better production teams is not very high and we should also have no objection to the masses' demand of practicing the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household. Therefore, it is very natural that the proportion of practicing the system of fixing farm output quotas for each household by the production teams in Nei Monggol is bigger than that in the advanced provinces and autonomous regions. This is determined by the conditions of productive forces and there is nothing unusual about it. Moreover, different rural areas will adopt different systems of responsibility for production and the Nei Monggol regional party committee has never demanded uniformity, not to mention the practice of fixing farm output quotas for each household in the whole region.

Now it is time for spring farming. Systems of responsibility must be stabilized once they are established and not be changed. In production teams where cadres and the masses are still at loggerheads, systems of responsibility should be established according to the opinions of the majority of the masses to enable the masses to quickly plunge themselves into spring farming and production.

Touching on grain production, he said: Nei Monggol has its local colors in grain production. In such grain-producing areas as the great bend of the Huanghe River, Tumochuan, Wumeng-tanchuan and the Liaohe River Basin, priority should be given to grain production while simultaneous efforts are made to grasp diversified economy. However, in view of the small amount of rainfall and a long frost season, most localities in Nei Monggol should give top priority to animal husbandry, grasp tree and grass planting in key areas and develop diversified economy. This principle conforms with the actual conditions of Nei Monggol. We should never again take the road traversed in previous years without considering the actual conditions. Otherwise, we will face difficulties in developing our animal husbandry and forestry, as well as in solving our grain problem.

Regarding trade fairs, Zhou Hui said: The left ideas casts heavy shadow on this issue. For example, not all speculation and profiteering cases in Nei Monggol are completely the same as those in big cities and coastal provinces and autonomous regions.



Circulars issued by the Nei Monggol regional People's Government emphasize that attention should be paid to attacking chief criminals who gain colossal profits through large or medium-scale illegal activities and that facts must always be set straight. Some of our comrades turn a deaf ear to all these and begin attacking those who commit only minor crimes when chief criminals cannot be found. In doing so, they thought they could not be wrong as long as they did not become rightists. For instance, a certain city arrested 70 criminals for illegally gaining 70 yuan. If such attacks continue, trade fairs which have just begun to flourish will undoubtedly be destroyed, and agricultural production will be seriously undermined. In dealing with these problems, industrial and commercial administrative departments should give priority to facilitating production, improving people's living standards and enlivening the economy and adopt a positive attitude in handling everything.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: Some left ideas and errors have been eliminated and corrected in rural areas. Greater efforts should be made to correct similar errors in urban areas. For example, all of the 25 middle schools in Hohhot Municipality are general schools. None is a vocational school. How can all the people take the same road--grade school to middle school and to university? To cite another example, service trades including tailoring and bathing cannot meet the people's needs, and other cultural and recreation undertakings are very backward. At the same time, many young people cannot find jobs. This is abnormal and cannot be corrected without efforts to eliminate the left poisonous influence and effects.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: Left thinking is a longstanding and deeply rooted problem. In a country such as ours where feudalism remnants are widespread and the number of small producers is large, the occurrence of left ideas and errors is unavoidable. Therefore, it is impossible to diminish their influence unless we devote much time and painstaking efforts, considering it as our arduous task. Being overanxious will get us nowhere. What we should do is simultaneously clear away the left ideas and practice what is correct. Meanwhile, we should promote spring farming, lamb delivering, drought combating and animal protection work, accelerate the readjustment of the national economy and city construction work and continue to develop the excellent situation of stability and unity throughout the region.

#### SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 20 MARCH

HK210229 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Summary] The eighth meeting of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Taiyuan on 20 March. The main agenda of the meeting is as follows: To listen to and discuss a report by Vice Governor Jia Chongzhi on the province's fulfillment of national economic plans in 1980 and the arrangements for the 1981 plans; to listen to and discuss a report by Vice Governor and Provincial Elections Committee Vice Chairman Zhang Jianmin on direct elections at county-level; to listen to and discuss reports of the provincial Higher People's Court, People's Procuratorate and public security department on implementing the criminal law; to discuss and adopt the main points of work for the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee this year; and to discuss and approve appointments and dismissals.

Vice Governor Jia Chongzhi delivered his report on economic work at the opening session. Provincial People's Congress Vice Chairman Shi Jiyan made a speech conveying the spirit of the 17th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. The meeting began group discussions in the afternoon. The 20 March session was presided over by provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Ruan Bosheng. Also present were Vice Chairmen Jiao Guonai, Feng Suta, Zheng Xiaofeng, Ren Yinglun, Hu Xiaoqin, Cao Pu and Chen Sigong.

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